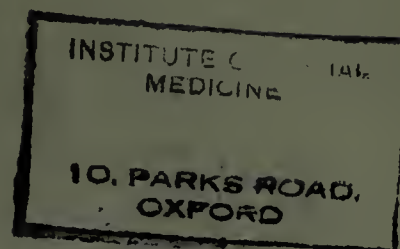


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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



# Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1948

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## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

### (a) Whole-time Officers of the County Council.

#### *County Medical Officer of Health—*

C. M. SMITH, O.B.E., M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### *Deputy—*

D. A. McCracken, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

#### *Assistants—*

D. J. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. ((*Resigned 31/10/48*))

J. T. Murphy, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

J. T. W. Reid, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*Resigned 17/10/48*)

Vida J. M. Stark, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Muriel C. Goodchild, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Margaret F. Robinson, M.D., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Kettering) (*Commenced duties 31/12/48*)

#### *Chest Physician (Part-time from 5/7/48)—*

G. B. Lord, M.D., Ch.B.

#### *Chest Physicians (Transferred to Oxford Regional Hospital Board 5/7/48)—*

R. W. B. Greig, M.B., Ch.B.

W. T. Bermingham, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

#### *Rushden House Sanatorium : Resident Medical Superintendent—*

Dr. G. B. Lord (*Transferred to Oxford Regional Hospital Board 5/7/48*)

#### *Mass Radiography Unit : Medical Director—*

Dr. W. T. Bermingham (*Transferred to Oxford Regional Hospital Board 5/7/48*)

#### *School Medical Officers—*

Dr. C. M. Smith.

Dr. D. A. McCracken (*Deputy*).

J. Perry Walker, M.B., Ch.B.

Dr. D. J. Jones (*Resigned 31/10/48*)

Dr. J. T. Murphy.

Dr. J. T. W. Reid (*Resigned 17/10/48*)

Dr. V. J. M. Stark.

Dr. M. C. Goodchild.

Dr. M. F. Robinson (*Commenced duties 31/12/48*)

#### *Dental Surgeons—*

J. G. Richardson, L.D.S. (Senior)

R. D. R. Hopkins, L.D.S.

C. M. Perry, L.D.S.

A. E. Perkins, L.D.S., H.D.D. (*Resigned 16/12/48*)

A. M. Stidolph-Smith, L.D.S. (*Resigned 31/12/48*)

R. J. H. Corfe, L.D.S.

J. P. Finnan, L.D.S. (*from 5/7/48*)

#### *Food and Drugs Acts : Chief Inspector—*

A. E. Waller.



*Superintendent Nursing Officer—*

Miss W. M. Williams (*from 5/7/48*)

*Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officers—*

Miss S. H. Buchanan (*from 22/7/48*)

Miss S. E. Beall (*from 5/7/48*)

*County Health Visitors—*

Miss S. J. Devers.

Miss M. E. H. Meadley (*Died 8/12/48*)

Miss D. B. Prewett.

Miss G. B. B. Millgate.

Miss R. H. Crompton.

Miss K. P. Green.

Miss M. A. Clark (*Retired 8/4/48*).

Miss L. H. Waugh.

Miss E. Myerscough.

Mrs. M. Wilson (*Part-time*).

Miss M. A. Hunting (*Temporary*).

Miss D. V. Franklin.

Miss S. Miller.

Miss M. A. Hunter.

Miss M. J. Hunter.

Miss K. Pulley.

Miss D. Stokes.

Miss G. M. L. Young.

Miss J. L. Chase.

Miss E. G. Smith (*Resigned 30/6/48*).

Miss M. E. Sheil (*Resigned 1/7/48*).

Miss D. Guest.

Miss M. Guest.

Mrs. Ambrose (*Resigned 30/11/48*).

Miss R. Crawford (*from 5/7/48*).

Mrs. M. Loasby (*from 5/7/48*).

Miss White (*Resigned 9/11/48*).

Miss Partridge (*from 5/7/48*).

Miss Bell (*Died 27/7/48*).

Miss Raistrick (*from 5/7/48 Temporary*).

Miss P. Wallis (*from 5/7/48*).

Miss J. Jackson (*Commenced Duties July 1948*).

Miss F. Durham (*Commenced Duties 16/8/48*).

Miss S. Foster (*Commenced Duties 29/9/48*).

*Matron of Rushden House Sanatorium—(Transferred to Oxford Regional Hospital Board 5/7/48)—*

Miss N. Dickens.

*Duly Authorised Officers and Mental Welfare Officers—*

Miss J. I. M. Sherratt, Dip. Social Science.

E. Towning, Cert.R.M.P.A. (*commenced 8/11/48*).

S. A. Crouch.

*County Welfare Officer—*

Vacant.

*County Sanitary Officer—*

R. E. T. Chinnery, Cert.S.I.B.

*Assistant County Sanitary Officer—*

S. Harris, Cert.S.I.B.

*Milk Inspector—*

Miss M. A. Boffey, N.D.D. (*Resigned 28/9/48*).

Miss M. J. Chinn, N.D.D. (*Commenced 29/11/48*).

*Mass Radiography Unit—(Transferred to Oxford Regional Hospital Board 5/7/48)—*

*Radiographer in charge—* J. Birley, M.S.R.

*Assistant Radiographer—* Miss E. M. Green, M.S.R.

*Organising Secretary—* Miss E. M. Van Zeller.

*Dark Room Technician—* C. G. Pratt.

*Clerical—* Miss W. M. Kaye.

Miss B. J. Little.

Miss M. B. Watts.

Miss B. J. Wheeler.

*Clerical Staff—*

S. E. Bierton ( <i>Chief Clerk</i> ).	Miss M. Bentley ( <i>Resigned 8/5/48</i> ).
R. J. Bruce.	Miss E. M. Eva ( <i>Resigned 15/6/48</i> ).
P. J. Chamberlain.	Miss S. M. Hurst ( <i>Resigned 27/2/48</i> ).
E. Prior ( <i>Transferred to Oxford Regional Hospital Board, 5/7/48</i> ).	Miss M. Lloyd ( <i>from 5/7/48</i> ).
P. H. J. Wilkinson.	Miss J. E. Coe.
A. J. Newitt ( <i>Resigned 31/10/48</i> ).	Miss P. J. Wadwell.
J. V. Ray.	Miss M. E. Allen ( <i>Rushden House Sanatorium—transferred to Oxford Regional Hospital Board 5/7/48</i> ).
R. C. Miller ( <i>Commenced 22/11/48</i> ).	Miss C. Loweth ( <i>Commenced 5/7/48</i> ).
R. W. Salmons ( <i>Commenced 1/12/48</i> ).	Miss M. Hudson ( <i>Commenced 5/7/48</i> ).
D. Allen ( <i>On Military Service</i> ).	Miss E. M. Green ( <i>Commenced 24/5/48—Part-time</i> ).
R. E. Loveys ( <i>On Military Service</i> ).	Miss D. Tomlin ( <i>Commenced 8/11/48</i> ).
Mrs. C. Eales ( <i>Resigned 23/8/48</i> ).	

**(b) Part-time Officers of the Authority and others discharging duties  
for the Authority—(to 5/7/48).**

*Consulting Obstetrician—*

Mr. R. Watson, F.R.C.S.(Edin.), F.R.C.O.G., The Avenue, Cliftonville, Northampton.  
(Tel.: 3103).

*Assistant Consulting Obstetrician—*

Mr. G. S. Sturtridge, M.B., M.R.C.O.G., General Hospital, Northampton. (Tel.: 4680).

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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4th August, 1949.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Northamptonshire County Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Fifty-second Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

The vital statistics for 1948 reveal, on the whole, the same satisfactory trends as have been witnessed in recent years. The birth rate was 17.46 per 1,000, which is lower than the rate recorded in the previous five years, and is evidence that the war-time increase is now declining. The death rate among infants was 32 per 1,000, the lowest rate so far recorded; this rate is probably the most sensitive index of the health of a community, and it is consequently gratifying to be able to record definite progress. That further infant lives could be saved is beyond doubt, because the following countries had lower rates in 1948 :

New Zealand 22.

Sweden 25.

Holland 29.

The rate of England and Wales was 34.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis was 105, equivalent to a death rate per 1,000 of 0.42, which is not quite so low as last year. Recent research work carried out in the County by the Oxford Institute of Social Medicine, has stressed the importance of tuberculosis as an infectious disease, and there is no doubt that better housing with the abatement of overcrowding and improvement in factory hygiene with the protection of all workers from the risk of repeated infection from fellow workers who are chronic infective patients, will result in a reduction of the disease, provided always that standards of living and of nutrition are maintained.

As regards infectious disease prevalence, it is well worthy of comment that there was neither a case nor a death due to diphtheria amongst children which is evidence that parents throughout the County continue to avail themselves of the opportunity of having their children immunised.

An epidemic of infantile paralysis comprising 31 cases, of which 21 were in Kettering, occurred during the second half of the year, and unfortunately, three of the cases proved fatal. The exact mechanism of the spread of the disease is still a matter of speculation, but if an epidemic threatens, children should be kept away from crowded places of assembly and a high standard of cleanliness in the home and in communal kitchens should be insisted upon.

In July, an outbreak of paratyphoid B was experienced in the North-eastern part of the County, consisting of 17 cases, of which 12 were in Corby. The vehicle of infection was almost certainly cream confectionery.

The main event of the year was the inception of the new Health Service on 5th July. So far as the functions of the County Council as a Local Health Authority are concerned, the changes were effected smoothly and efficiently, which is a tribute to the co-operation and goodwill of the authorities and voluntary organisations who took part in the transfer.

To make brief comment now on the sections of the Act which are the responsibility of the County Council. Under section 21 progress was made with selecting sites for Health Centres, but no further action can be taken until instructions are received from the Ministry of Health. The chief effect of section 22, which relates to the care of mothers and young children, was the transfer from the Kettering Borough Council of the efficient Maternity and Child Welfare Service which the Corporation had so capably and enthusiastically administered. The Centre at School



Lane, Kettering, which became vested in the County Council, showed every evidence of careful planning and competent maintenance. In assuming direct responsibility for the District Nursing and Home Midwifery Services, the County Council took over a growing concern, a first class service that had been built up over a period of years by the enthusiastic efforts of the voluntary organisations of the County and District Nursing Associations. With respect to the Vaccination Acts, vaccination ceased to be compulsory even nominally, and the number of children protected against smallpox became still less.

The Ambulance Service worked well under the new arrangements and, as was the general experience, the number of calls increased with almost alarming rapidity. The Voluntary Ambulance Committees who are acting as agents for the Local Health Authority, were able to meet all demands and tribute is due to them and to the Hospital Car Service for the unfailing duties they have performed.

The section of the Act dealing with Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care, will possibly in future years present to Local Health Authorities their principal task in the field of preventive medicine. The Minister directed that Local Health Authorities were to carry out schemes of Prevention, Care and After-care in relation to tuberculosis. The Tuberculosis After-Care Committees and the former District Nursing Associations were invited to consider amalgamating so that a Care organisation for all sick people, especially the chronic sick and the infirm as well as the tuberculous, could be established on a united local basis. Only in two areas however, namely Corby and Thrapston, was the amalgamation effected, and this new experiment in voluntary social service will be watched with interest.

The Domestic Help scheme did not make much progress in the appointment of full time Home Helps, but the important fact should be recorded that in almost every instance where the department was asked to supply a Home Help, a suitable woman in the locality was found to do the work. The Home Help Service is bound to grow and already there is evidence of an increasing demand from old people who are infirm and have no relations to tend them voluntarily.

In the field of mental health, steps were taken to recruit the necessary staff, and meantime, the District Welfare Officers kindly continued to undertake the duties they had previously performed as relieving officers under the Lunacy Acts. Increasing attention is being paid to the relationship between the effect of the mind on the body, and indeed what might be called a new school of medicine—psychosomatic medicine, has been recognised to study these problems. Although the problem is far from simple, I sincerely hope that it will be viewed and tackled in the same way as was done in the case of tuberculosis, namely prevention, early diagnosis and treatment, with ever-constant stress on prevention.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the support and encouragement they have shown, and to thank all members of the staff for their co-operation and the work they have done, especially Dr. D. A. McCracken, Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, who has again undertaken much of the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES MILLIKEN SMITH,

*County Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION A.

### Statistics and Social Conditions.

#### 1(a). GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the Administrative County .....	*578,947 acres
Population (Census 1921) .....	211,509
(Census 1931) .....	217,133
(Estimated resident population, middle of 1948) .....	247,820
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921) .....	50,538
(Census 1931) .....	57,047
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921) .....	52,286
(Census 1931) .....	58,964
Rateable Value (April 1st, 1948) .....	£1,205,664
Actual product of a penny rate 1947-48 (whole area) .....	£5,228

\* Subsequent to the extension of the boundaries of the County Borough of Northampton, on April 1st, 1932.

#### 1(b). VITAL STATISTICS.

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.
Live births (Legitimate) .....	4,110	2,083	2,027	
"    "    (Illegitimate) .....	216	107	109	<b>17.46</b>
				<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</i>
Still births .....	97	53	44	<b>21.93</b>
				<i>DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population.</i>
Deaths (all causes) .....	2,727	1,494	1,233	<b>11.00</b>
				<i>Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.</i>
Deaths from puerperal causes :—				
Puerperal and post abortion sepsis .....			1	<b>0.22</b>
Other Puerperal causes .....			3	<b>0.68</b>
Total .....			4	<b>0.90</b>
Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—				
All infants per 1,000 live births .....				<b>31.67</b>
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....				29.68
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....				69.44
Deaths from (a) Cancer .....				440
(b) Measles.....				—
(c) Whooping Cough.....				4
(d) Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....				7

The birth-rate of 17.46 is lower by 2.96 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the previous year, and slightly lower than the rate for England and Wales (17.9) ; the death-rate is also lower by 1.43 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the previous year, but higher by 0.20 than the rate for England and Wales. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 6.46 per 1,000 of the population.

The seven chief causes of death accounted for 74.0 per cent of the total deaths, and are led by heart disease (31.3), cancer (16.1), intracranial vascular lesions (13.3), bronchitis (3.9), pneumonia (3.5), tuberculosis of respiratory system (3.2), and nephritis (2.7).

The number of deaths associated with childbirth amounted to four as against seven in the previous year.

The Maternal mortality rates per 1,000 live and still births during the last ten years have been as follows :

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Administrative County ... (Number of Deaths)	1.13 (4)	3.02 (11)	1.79 (7)	1.66 (7)	0.92 (4)	1.67 (8)	0.67 (3)	0.86 (4)	1.40 (7)	0.90 (4)
England and Wales	2.82	2.16	2.23	2.01	*2.29	*1.93	*1.79	*1.43	*1.17	*1.02

\* Including abortion.

The infant mortality rate per 1,000 births (32) is lower by three than the rate for 1947, and two below the rate for England and Wales. The illegitimate infant mortality rate is higher by seventeen than the rate for 1947. The infant mortality rates per 1,000 births during the last ten years have been as follows :

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Administrative County	40.4	48.3	48.1	34.5	40.4	38.0	39.1	36.9	35.1	31.7
England and Wales	50	55	59	49	49	46	46	43	41	34

## 2. AREA AND POPULATION.

There has been no change in the area of the Administrative County.

The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population for 1948 at 247,820 persons as compared with 240,210 for the previous year.



SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services.

1. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

MILK.

The following is a synopsis of the work done in the County Laboratory during 1948 :

No. of milk samples examined by the Methylene Blue Test .....	6,709
No. of milk samples examined by the Coliform Test .....	247
No. of milk samples examined by the Phosphatase Test .....	608
<hr/>	
Total number of Tests carried out ...	7,564

The totals for the years 1933-1947 were : 459 ; 760 ; 1,491 ; 1,533 ; 2,429 ; 3,100 ; 4,074 ; 5,694 ; 5,802 ; 5,593 ; 5,846 ; 5,521 ; 6,019 ; 6,654 ; 7,404.

The 7,564 tests were classified as follows :

Designated milk (Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests) .....	4,782
Non-designated milk (Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests) .....	1,461
Pasteurised and Heat Treated milk (Methylene Blue, Phosphatase, and Coliform Tests) .....	1,188
School milk (Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and Coliform Tests) ...	133

The following tables show the results of the examination of samples of raw milk (except those of School milk) by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and Coliform Test (*N.B. 'Satisfactory' means the sample passed the combined tests when they were both carried out*). The difference between the total samples taken and total tests carried out is due to there being two tests—Methylene Blue and Coliform—performed on certain samples.

SAMPLES OF DESIGNATED MILK

Month	Number Examined		Satisfactory	
	Methylene Blue Test	Coliform Test	Number	Per cent.
January ... ..	471	19	408	87
February ... ..	437	10	404	92
March ... ..	441	13	389	88
April ... ..	436	20	377	86
May ... ..	407	2	346	85
June ... ..	484	12	378	78
July ... ..	382	33	269	70
August ... ..	481	35	330	69
September ... ..	455	18	347	76
October ... ..	159	8	132	83
November ... ..	142	7	129	91
December ... ..	299	11	264	88
TOTALS ... ..	4,594	188	3,773	82



SAMPLES OF NON-DESIGNATED MILK

Month	Number Examined		Satisfactory	
	Methylene Blue Test	Coliform Test	Number	Per cent.
January ... ..	133	—	122	92
February ... ..	94	1	88	94
March ... ..	66	13	38	58
April ... ..	111	7	89	80
May ... ..	126	6	101	80
June ... ..	126	—	92	73
July ... ..	144	—	103	72
August ... ..	119	—	63	53
September ... ..	151	8	97	64
October ... ..	131	—	110	84
November ... ..	100	6	80	80
December ... ..	119	—	93	78
TOTALS ... ..	1,420	41	1,076	76

It will be noted from the above table that of the 4,594 samples of designated milk (a decrease of 501 below the previous year) 82% complied with the requirements of the Regulations : in the case of non-designated samples examined, 76% were satisfactory. There is no statutory test for cleanliness of non-designated milk and, in its absence, the standards described in my 1938 report are still in force in this County.

School Milk.

The number of school milk samples collected was 98 as compared with 37 in 1947, and on these 133 tests were carried out. Of the 18 Phosphatase tests none failed to pass ; of the 17 Coliform tests, 14 proved satisfactory and out of 98 Methylene Blue tests, 17 gave adverse results.

Pasteurised and Heat Treated Milk.

Throughout the year, samples were taken by the District Sanitary Inspectors from Pasteurising and Heat Treatment plants approved by the Ministry of Food under Defence Regulation 55G, and from Pasteurising plants licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders. The following table shows the results of the statutory tests :

Test	Passed	Failed	Total	% Passed
Methylene Blue Test	573	24	597	96
Phosphatase Test	561	29	590	95
Coliform Test	1	—	1	100

Of the samples tabulated above, 172 were taken under Defence Regulation 55G, of which 144 were from Pasteurising plants licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders and 28 from other plants.

Control of Infectious Diseases.

The Public Health Laboratory, inaugurated by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health for the purpose of controlling outbreaks of epidemic disease, is situated at the Northampton General Hospital and is under the direction of Dr. Leslie Hoyle.

### Water.

The Bacteriological examination of all water samples has been carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton General Hospital.

### Biological Examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

A total of 58 samples of School milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, for biological examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All samples were found to be free of tuberculous infection.

## 2. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The County Council as the Local Health Authority became responsible for the provision of the ambulance service on 5th July, 1948.

The Council's proposals as approved by the Minister of Health provides for the service to be maintained by the voluntary ambulance committees and St. John Ambulance Brigade. Payment is made of 1/- per mile for ambulances and 9d. per mile for sitting-case cars, plus an annual grant of £100 for each ambulance provided on an approved establishment. Arrangements were also made with the County Branch of the Women's Voluntary Services for their Hospital Car Service to provide sitting-case cars at the rate of 6d. per mile to supplement those provided by the ambulance organisations. For the removal of infectious disease cases the previous arrangements were continued, whereby ambulances were stationed at the infectious disease hospitals and manned by hospital staff.

Arrangements for mutual assistance have been made with neighbouring local health authorities and a number of outlying parishes on the border of the County are served from ambulance stations in adjacent counties.

The following table gives details of the journeys for the period 5th July to 31st December.

			<i>Number of Vehicles</i>	<i>Total number of calls</i>	<i>Total number of patients carried</i>	<i>Total Mileage</i>
Directly provided service	Ambulances		2	91	101	1,695
	Cars	...	—	—	—	—
Agency Services	Ambulances		21	3,178	3,324	74,501
	Cars	...	4	1,252	1,473	43,185
Hospital Car Service	Cars	...	78	1,241	1,793	45,266
Totals :				5,762	6,691	164,647

## 3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of the report, in so far as it deals with Midwives and Maternity and Nursing Homes, refers to the whole Administrative County, excluding the Borough of Kettering from 1st January to 4th July during which period it was an autonomous Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

## (i) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Midwives were employed by District Nursing Associations in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936, until 5th July, when the whole of the Midwifery Service was transferred to the County Council. The number of cases attended was as follows :

	1947	1948
As midwives .....	1207	963
As maternity nurses.....	1620	1349
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2827	2312
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of midwives in independent practice at the end of the year was 11.

The numbers of District Nurse Midwives and general nurses employed full-time on 31st December were 80 and 4 respectively. In addition 29 nurses were employed for emergency duty and to relieve temporarily during holidays, sickness, etc.

## (ii) NURSING IN THE HOME.

During the period 1st January to 4th July, special nurses were provided in certain cases of infectious disease under an agreement between the County Council and the County Nursing Association. On 5th July, the County Council became responsible for the Home Nursing Services. Details of cases attended are as follows :

*Special Nurses* (whole year) :

Puerperal Pyrexia .....	4
Rise of Temperature .....	29
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	4
Conjunctivitis .....	26
Spots .....	3
Scarlet Fever.....	1
Erysipelas .....	1

*General Nursing* (from 5th July) :

No. of cases .....	3,114
No. of visits .....	60,823

## (iii) MIDWIVES.

The non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives (who was appointed Superintendent Nursing Officer as from 5th July) and her staff, made 296 routine visits and 172 special investigations.

The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise in the area at any time during the year was 142 and on December 31st, 114 remained in practice. Of the latter, 3 were employed at the County Maternity Home, Kettering, 89 by the Northamptonshire County Council (including relief midwives), 5 at Kettering and District General Hospital, 2 at Brackley Cottage Hospital, 4 at Park Maternity Home, Wellingborough, 4 in private nursing homes and 7 in private practice.

*Medical Aid to Midwives.* Medical aid was requested in 462 cases and 241 claims for payment of fees were dealt with from medical practitioners whose assistance had been sought, as against 570 notifications and 375 claims in the previous year.

*Gas and Air Analgesia.* The number of Midwives qualifying to administer Analgesia was 56. At the end of the year 44 Minnitt Gas-Air Machines were available. In the districts where this service was available, from a total of 635 midwifery cases, 269 patients received Analgesia from the Midwives in attendance.



## (iv) MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The number of homes on the register during the year was three and five visits of inspection were paid by an Assistant Medical Officer.

The registered homes at the time of reporting were :

1. " Woodfield Nursing Home," 36 Wellingborough Road, Finedon (Maternity only).
2. " Newlyn Nursing Home," 90 Rockingham Road, Kettering (Maternity only).
3. " Hall Hill Nursing Home," 27 Church Street, Brigstock (Maternity only).
4. " The Granary," Brixworth (Maternity only).
5. " St. Catherine's Nursing Home," Towcester (Non-maternity only).

## (v) MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Registrar-General reported four maternal deaths, one of which was from sepsis.

The death rate per thousand live and still births was 0.90. The rate for England and Wales was 1.02 per thousand live and still births.

*Puerperal Pyrexia.* Nine notifications were received (excluding Kettering Borough for period 1st January to 4th July). Four of the notified cases were treated in hospital. There were no deaths among the notified cases.

## (vi) OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Eleven cases were notified (excluding Kettering Borough for period 1st January to 4th July) all of which recovered without impairment of vision ; two cases were treated in hospital.

## (vii) MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

The cases admitted before 5th July under the arrangements of the Health Committee were :

Park Maternity Home, Wellingborough .....	154
St. John's Maternity Home .....	35
Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton General Hospital .....	89
London Road Hospital, Kettering .....	50
Kettering and District General Hospital .....	30
Warwick Road Hospital, Banbury .....	5
Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby .....	3
St. Edmund's Hospital, Northampton .....	1

The total number of cases admitted to hospital under the County arrangements was 367 compared with 752 in 1947, 768 in 1946, 767 in 1945, 705 in 1944, 602 in 1943 and 546 in 1942.

The Maternity Unit at St. John's Hospital, Weston Favell, was transferred to Park Hospital, Wellingborough, on 3rd February, and was named " Park Maternity Home ".



*Park Maternity*  
*St. John's Home,*  
*Maternity Home, Wellingborough*  
*1st January to 3rd February*  
*2nd February. to 4th July.*

*Mothers.*

No. of confinements .....	29	152
Booked .....	27	148
Unbooked .....	2	4
Primigravidae .....	15	59
Multigravidae .....	14	93
Puerperal pyrexia.....	1	2
Maternal deaths .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>
Forceps delivery .....	<i>nil.</i>	4
No. of cases admitted for antenatal treatment .....	5	19
No. of cases admitted after delivery .....	1	1

*Infants.*

No. of live births .....	29	149
Stillbirths .....	<i>nil.</i>	4
Booked .....	27	149
Unbooked .....	2	4
No. of infants admitted after birth .....	1	1
Deaths in first 10 days .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>
Booked .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>
Unbooked .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>
Admitted after birth .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>
Septic Spots .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>
Sets of twins .....	<i>nil.</i>	1
Premature live births .....	1	5
Booked .....	1	5
Unbooked .....	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>
Premature stillbirths .....	<i>nil.</i>	3
Booked .....	<i>nil.</i>	2
Unbooked .....	<i>nil.</i>	1
Feeding—		
Breast entirely .....	26	137
Complemented .....	4	10
Artificial .....	<i>nil.</i>	3

## (viii) ANTENATAL CLINICS.

At the end of the year there were 13 antenatal clinics. Clinics were held thrice weekly at Kettering, twice weekly at Northampton, weekly at Wellingborough, Rushden, and Corby, fortnightly at Daventry and monthly at Desborough, Middleton Cheney, Rothwell, Thrapston, Towcester, Oundle and Woodford Halse.

The following statistics relate to antenatal clinics under the control of the Council, and include Kettering Borough as from 5th July.

## ANTENATAL CLINICS.

	1947	1948
No. attending for first time .....	1,254	1,256
Total antenatal attendances .....	5,093	5,776
No. sent to hospital :		
For consultation .....	49	52
,, confinement (abnormality) .....	132	68
,, confinement (lack of accommodation) .....	366	430
,, antenatal treatment .....	12	5
,, antenatal treatment and confinement .....	8	19
,, antenatal treatment and miscarriage .....	—	—
No. treated on district (confinement) .....	677	474
No. treated on district (miscarriage) .....	10	12
No. referred to own doctor .....	3	14

The total number of women attending all antenatal clinics was 1809, or 59.8 per cent. of the total notified births.

## CASES TERMINATED.

	1947	1948
Alive full time .....	1,151	1,126
Premature (under 5½ lbs.) .....	37	20
Stillborn, full time .....	12	9
Premature .....	14	5
Abortion or miscarriage .....	10	16
Left District .....	41	32
Not Pregnant .....	8	10
Not terminated .....	362	341
Twin birth .....	20	7
Triplets .....	—	—
Maternal deaths .....	—	1

Consultative Antenatal Clinics are held at Northampton General Hospital and at Kettering and District General Hospital.

	<i>Northampton General Hospital.</i>	<i>Kettering and District General Hospital.</i>
Details of cases seen at these Clinics are as follows :		
(a) No. of sessions .....	107	48
(b) No. of expectant mothers referred to Consultant Obstetrician by medical practitioners and examined by him in a consultative capacity at the Clinic.....	108	99
(c) No. of patients recommended for admission on account of abnormalities and supervised at the Antenatal Clinic (exclusive of cases entered under (b)).....	292	15
(d) No. of cases recommended for admission on account of unsatisfactory home conditions and supervised at the Clinic .....	2	—
(e) Total No. of expectant mothers who attended at the Clinic during the year .....	463	142
(f) Total attendances of all cases at the Clinic .....	2,603	245

Postnatal Clinics were held at Wellingborough (until August) and at Kettering. There were 95 attendances ; other postnatal attendances were made at the antenatal clinics, the total attendances, including Wellingborough and Kettering, being 366.

## BLOOD TESTS.

Blood testing at antenatal clinics was continued during 1948. Of 1209 specimens examined, 13 were found to show abnormalities, and these cases were referred for advice and treatment to the appropriate clinics. In addition to specimens for the Wassermann and Kahn reactions, samples were examined by the National Blood Transfusion Service at Cambridge for determination of the Rh. Factor. Of 1,191 samples submitted, 206 or 17.3% were reported as Rh. negative. In the case of women with Rh. negative blood, specimens of blood from the husbands were also examined in 35 cases. In addition, 18 repeat samples were submitted at the request of the Regional Transfusion Officer.

## ANTENATAL CLINICS.

Clinic	No. of Sessions		Attendances				Average Attendance	
	A.N.	P.N.	Primary	Subsequent	Post-natal	Total	per case	per session
Brixworth* ...	3	—	11	15	3	29	2.6	9.7
Corby ...	53	—	159	534	36	729	4.6	13.8
Daventry ...	24	—	77	142	19	238	3.1	9.9
Desborough† ...	9	—	14	29	1	44	3.1	4.9
Kettering (C'ty)‡	18	—	62	171	6	239	3.9	13.3
Kettering ... (Borough)¶	67	8	117	652	35	804	6.9	A.N. 11.5 P.N. 4.4
Middleton Cheney	12	—	56	87	14	157	2.8	13.1
Northampton	101	—	242	971	87	1300	5.4	12.9
Oundle ...	12	—	53	79	9	141	2.7	11.8
Rothwell ...	12	—	36	73	5	114	3.2	9.5
Rushden ...	51	—	122	568	35	725	5.9	14.2
Thrapston ...	12	—	30	73	2	105	3.5	8.8
Towcester ...	12	—	41	49	12	102	2.5	8.5
Wellingborough	53	7§	206	1025	89	1320	6.4	A.N. 23.2 P.N. 12.7
Woodford Halse	12	—	30	52	13	95	3.2	7.9
TOTAL ...	451	15	1256	4520	366	6142	—	—

\* Cancelled, April.

† Commenced June.

‡ Closed 23rd September.

§ P.N. Sessions finished August.

¶ With effect from 13th July.

## (ix) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The number of births notified in the area under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was as follows :

Live births, 2977 ; Still births, 46 ; Total, 3023.

(including Kettering Borough from 5th July).

Notified by Midwives .....	2877
Notified by Doctors and Parents .....	146

## (x) CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

There were 35 Child Welfare Clinics in the County. The table on page 20 shews details of the activities carried out at each clinic.

The number of children under one year who attended for the first time was 1,796, representing 41.5 per cent. of the total registered live births.



The total number of attendances at all child welfare clinics by children under one year of age was 15,730, and by children between the ages of one year and five years, 11,409, shewing a total increase of 6,800 attendances on the numbers for 1947.

(xi) HEALTH VISITING.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of an Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer and 26 Health Visitors.

HEALTH VISITORS' VISITS.

1. Antenatal .....	410
2. Infants .....	34,622
3. Children 1-5 years .....	36,874
4. Child Life Protection .....	528
5. Visits re Adoption .....	133
6. Tuberculosis cases .....	2,704
7. Mental Defectives .....	763
8. Other visits .....	1,523
9. Scabies .....	142
	<hr/>
	77,699
	<hr/>

In addition, the Health Visitors made 881 attendances at the child welfare clinics and gave 71 lectures to the mothers, 112 attendances at antenatal and postnatal clinics, 57 attendances at U.V.R. clinics, 305 attendances at chest clinics, and 130 attendances at diphtheria immunisation clinics.

A total of 3,957 first visits were made to children under one year.

(xii) CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

In accordance with the provisions of the Children Act, 1948, the supervision of children deprived of a normal home life became the responsibility of the Children's Committee as from 5th July. Visits have been made by Health Visitors pending the cases being taken over by the Children's Officer.

(xiii) ORTHOPAEDICS.

The clinics organised by the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital continued their valuable work and 119 children under five years of age were referred to the clinics by the Medical Officers in charge of the child welfare clinics.

Up to 4th July there were admitted as County Council patients to Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital 14 children under five years of age. The conditions from which these children were suffering were :

Genu Valgum (7)  
 Talipes Equino Varus (3)  
 Dislocation of left hip (1)  
 Deformity of hip (1)  
 Septic Arthritis of right hip (1)  
 Syndactylism (1)

In addition one child was admitted to the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital suffering from deformity and paralysis of left arm, and financial responsibility was accepted for the treatment of a case of cleft palate at Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital.



## (xiv) MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The Health Visitors pay routine domiciliary visits to mental defectives who are living in satisfactory homes and whose conduct is not markedly antisocial. Other defectives who require special supervision are visited by the Mental Welfare Officers.

## (xv) UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

Twenty-two unmarried mothers were admitted to special homes.

## (xvi) PREVENTION OF DEAFNESS AND DEAF-MUTISM.

Twenty-one cases were referred to hospitals for treatment.

## (xvii) (a) DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Senior Dental Officer reports as follows :

" During 1948, the shortage of staff and equipment has made it impossible to inaugurate any improvements of the present scheme of dental treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children of Pre-school age. It has so far been found impossible to organise a routine inspection of patients attending the Clinics, and the persuasion of a patient to accept dental treatment has been left entirely in the hands of the Health Visitors and the Medical Officers. The lack of an equipped laboratory, together with the shortage of staff, has prevented the production of the proposed series of teaching models which will eventually be used to illustrate talks to mothers on the case of their children's teeth.

It is hoped that when the local authority can expand the professional staff to twice its present size and can provide fixed and mobile clinics, it will be possible to provide a more comprehensive service, and to embark on a certain amount of clinical research.

Every patient referred to the dental officers had very obvious dental defects and in consequence the number of patients examined and the number needing treatment are virtually the same. The figures for Expectant and Nursing Mothers are grouped together because under the present clinical system, sub-division is impossible and many patients who commence treatment as a member of the first group, graduate to the second before treatment is complete."

	<i>Patients referred for Treatment</i>	<i>Patients needing Treatment</i>	<i>Patients accepting Treatment</i>	<i>Temporary Dentition</i>			<i>Permanent Dentition</i>			<i>Dentures supplied</i>
				<i>Ex-tractions</i>	<i>Fill-ings</i>	<i>Other treat-ment</i>	<i>Ex-tractions</i>	<i>Fill-ings</i>	<i>Other treat-ment</i>	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	215	129	129	1	—	—	713	83	105	38
Pre-school Children ...	208	190	190	165	94	120	—	—	—	—

(These figures include the work done in Kettering since 5th July, 1948.)

## (b) DEFECTIVE VISION.

For the period ended 4th July, 1948, 76 children under five were referred for examination to the School Oculist.

## (xviii) CONSULTANT OBSTETRIC FACILITIES.

The services of Mr. R. Watson, F.R.C.S.(Ed.), F.R.C.O.G., and Mr. G. S. Sturtridge, M.B., M.R.C.O.G., were available to medical practitioners in cases of abnormality of pregnancy and in puerperal cases.

## (xix) CONTRACEPTION CLINIC.

Seventy-three County cases were advised at the Northampton Women's Welfare Association Clinic.

## (xx) HOME HELPS.

(a) *Maternity Cases.* Sixteen cases received assistance.

(b) *Domestic Help for Non-Maternity Cases.* (Ministry of Health Circular No. 179/44). Seventeen cases received assistance.

## CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

NAME OF CLINIC.	AVERAGE NO.	AVERAGE NO. OF		SESSIONS.
	OF INFANTS	CONSULTATIONS		
	ATTENDING	PER DOCTOR'S	ATTENDANCES	
	PER SESSION.	ATTENDANCE.	BY DOCTOR.	
Boughton .....	37	19	11	11
Brackley .....	59	26	11	11
Brixworth .....	70	24	11	11
Burton Latimer .....	52	22	11	22
Cold Ashby and Welford .....	43	21	11	11
Corby .....	48	18	49	50
Daventry .....	37	21	23	23
Desborough .....	31	14	11	22
Duston .....	28	25	22	22
Earls Barton .....	22	19	11	19
Finedon .....	30	19	12	12
Hackleton .....	47	27	11	11
Higham Ferrers .....	59	29	11	22
Irchester .....	24	20	11	22
Irthlingborough .....	35	23	11	22
*Kettering (St. Phillips) .....	39	13	21	22
*Kettering (School Lane) .....	58	22	58	67
Kings Cliffe .....	10	10	12	12
Long Buckby .....	34	24	11	11
Moulton .....	45	17	11	11
Oundle .....	24	21	11	11
Potterspury .....	30	22	10	11
Raunds .....	26	21	11	11
Roade .....	20	11	11	11
Rothwell .....	39	15	10	22
Rushden.....	73	26	48	48
Thrapston .....	22	21	11	11
Towcester .....	13	10	11	11
Weedon .....	22	15	11	11
Wellingborough .....	48	21	46	47
Weston Favell .....	36	18	11	11
Wollaston .....	17	12	11	22
Woodford .....	17	15	10	10
Woodford Halse .....	48	20	11	11
†Yardley Hastings .....	45	18	4	4

\* As from 5th July.

† Commenced 13th September.

## CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2866.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health have been implemented so far as possible and the close liaison between the Peterborough Diocesan Moral Welfare Association and the Health Department continued. The Association were given a grant of £250 for work undertaken by them on behalf of the Council. The Kettering Social Welfare League have also co-operated with the Health Department since 5th July.

During 1948, of the 224 illegitimate births in the County (including the Borough of Kettering for the whole year), 148 cases were brought to the notice of the Moral and Social Welfare Workers.

The following tables show details of the cases for 1948, and the statistics for 1930-48.

1. Total number of cases brought to the knowledge of the Moral and Social Welfare Workers .....	148
2. <i>Source of Reference :</i>	
1. Medical Practitioners.....	20
2. Health Visitors .....	8
3. District Midwives and Nurses (including cases referred by C.M.O.H.) .....	61
4. Private individuals, etc. ....	59
3. <i>Classification :</i>	
1st illegitimate .....	112
2nd illegitimate .....	13
3rd illegitimate + .....	4
" Illegitimate " of married woman .....	19
4. <i>Ages of Mothers :</i>	
15 years .....	2
16-21 years .....	64
21-25 years .....	43
25-30 years .....	20
30 + years .....	19
5. <i>Confinement Arrangements :</i>	
1. Park Maternity Home .....	19
2. Barratt Maternity Home .....	4
3. County Maternity Home, Kettering .....	16
4. Moral Welfare Homes .....	55
5. At Home .....	33
6. Other Homes and Hostels .....	18
7. Incomplete .....	3
6. <i>Number referred to County Welfare Officer.....</i>	7
7. <i>Final arrangements made for Babies' Welfare at age of 6 months as far as can be ascertained, including incomplete cases brought forward from last year (1st July, 1947—30th June, 1948)—</i>	
Remaining with mother .....	28
Remaining with mother and grandmother .....	50
Adopted .....	30
Admitted to Public Assistance Institution .....	2
Mother and child left area .....	6
Admission to voluntary homes .....	10
Boarded-out .....	6



8. <i>Financial Arrangements :</i>	
Grants from Voluntary Associations .....	7
Affiliation Orders .....	5
Voluntary payments .....	20
9. <i>Babies died within one year of birth</i> .....	8

#### STATISTICS OF ILLEGITIMACY, 1930-1948.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Administra- tive County</i>	<i>Kettering Borough</i>	<i>No. of Illegitimate Births Total</i>	<i>No. of Cases in Diocesan Ma- ternity Home— assisted by Grants</i>	<i>Destitute women con- fined in P.A.I.s.</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegiti- mate</i>	<i>Legiti- mate</i>
1930	111	16	127	8	—	70.86	40.85
1931	97	18	115	7	—	113.04	43.43
1932	90	11	101	—	—	79.20	44.28
1933	77	12	89	4	—	101.12	39.98
1934	96	11	107	9	—	84.11	56.17
1935	86	18	104	11	—	57.69	50.41
1936	80	23	103	13	—	58.52	47.55
1937	90	22	112	20	—	98.21	41.77
1938	98	21	119	13	—	92.43	39.15
1939	99	26	125	14	6	47.61	40.13
1940	102	20	122	8	7	89.43	46.90
1941	119	36	155	11	5	51.61	47.93
1942	175	45	220	20	18	66.18	32.53
1943	240	48	288	17	16	59.02	39.01
1944	320	71	391	17	11	61.38	35.87
1945	399	75	474	9	51	52.74	37.50
1946	261	49	310	14	21	32.26	37.19
1947	233	36	269	24	16	52.04	34.08
1948	183	41	224	22	—	69.44	29.68
<i>Average</i>	156	32	187	13	*—	—	—

\* *Figures for the years prior to 1939 and after 1947 not available.*

#### SHORT-STAY NURSERY.

The Short-Stay Nursery at "Thorplands", Kettering Road, Moulton, was equipped and staffed for twenty children and the first child was admitted on 18th May.

The Nursery was officially opened on 22nd July by Dr. Janet Vaughan, F.R.C.P., Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, and Vice-Chairman of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

Fifty-eight children were admitted and the average stay per child was 26.5 days.

#### RESIDENTIAL NURSERY PARTIES.

*Hothorpe Hall (L.C.C.).* Residential Nursery Party with accommodation for 35 children under five years was supervised by medical members of the staff.



## HOSTELS FOR DIFFICULT CHILDREN.

The Hostel at " Elm Bank ", Kettering, was transferred to the Children's Committee on 5th July. Suitable types of maladjusted children were treated at the Child Guidance Clinic.

## DAY NURSERIES.

Two Day Nurseries with accommodation for a total of 80 children were continued at Corby and Rushden. Linden Avenue Nursery, Kettering, with accommodation for 40 children was transferred from Kettering Borough on 5th July.

The average daily attendances are given below :

<i>Month</i>	<i>Corby</i>	<i>Rushden</i>	<i>Kettering</i>
January .....	20	28	—
February .....	23	28	—
March .....	21	33	—
April .....	36	32	—
May .....	30	33	—
June .....	32	36	—
July .....	29	36	33
August .....	25	37	30
September .....	36	35	33
October .....	39	38	33
November .....	34	37	28
December .....	30	36	30

*Averages are calculated on Monday to Friday attendances.*

## CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The following is an analysis of the cases notified (including Kettering Borough as from 5th July) :

Total number of premature babies notified during 1948 who were born—

(a) At home .....	83
(b) In Hospitals or Nursing Homes .....	91
(a) The number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home ...	79
The number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home who died during the first 24 hours.....	11
The number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home who survived at the end of 28 days .....	58
(b) The number of those born in Nursing Homes who died during the first 24 hours.....	1
The number of those born in Nursing Homes who survived at the end of one month .....	15

#### 4. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

As from the appointed day, 5th July, 1948, certain provisions of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938 were repealed or amended. Among those repealed are those providing for the constitution of a Committee for the care of mental defectives, and in place of this the Local Health Authority appointed the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee which will provide and control the Mental Health Services. The Committee is composed of 11 members of the Health Committee and five co-opted members, and meets quarterly.

All proceedings in connected with admission to Mental Hospitals, certification, conveyance, removal, etc., were in the past carried out primarily by Relieving Officers. These functions are now performed by three officers of the Local Health Authority specially appointed for the purpose and known as Duly Authorised Officers. Details of the number and qualifications of the staff of the Mental Health Service are included in the list of whole time officers of the department at the front of this report and advantage will also subsequently be taken of the facilities offered by the National Association of Mental Health for the training of a further Mental Health Worker.

#### Lunacy and Mental Treatment.

##### *Admissions to Mental Hospital.*

The numbers of mental cases admitted to St. Crispin Hospital from the county during 1948 were as follows :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Voluntary patients .....	57	79	136
Temporary patients .....	1	4	5
Certified patients .....	25	52	77
	83	135	218

#### After-Care.

The Council have also approved, in accordance with Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, a scheme to make provision for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or mental defect. The scheme provides for psychotics and neurotics no longer requiring in-patient treatment, persons of sub-normal mentality and epileptics not requiring institutional care. The help given in all cases depends upon the mental condition of the patients, their circumstances and the ability of relatives to help them. In some cases further medical advice and treatment may be required as well as help and guidance in settling down in their employment and adjusting themselves to their social environment.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

The number of ascertained cases on the Register at the end of the year was 615.

<i>In certified Institutions :</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stoke Park Colony .....	7	7	14
Royal Earlswood Institution .....	3	1	4
Bromham House Colony .....	44	44	88
St. Francis' School, Buntingford	2	0	2
Whittington Hall, Chesterfield .....	0	6	6
Brentry Colony, Bristol .....	9	0	9
Royal Eastern Counties Institution, Colchester .....	0	1	1
Rock Hall House, Bath .....	2	0	2
Mary Dendy Home, Sandlebridge ...	1	0	1
Levesden Hospital, Nr. Watford ...	1	1	2
Pewsey Colony, Wiltshire .....	2	0	2
Borocourt Institution, Nr. Oxford ...	0	1	1
London Road Hospital, Kettering ...	5	10	15
Park Hospital, Wellingborough .....	9	8	17
State Institutions .....	5	8	13
<hr/>			
On Licence from Institutions .....	7	6	13
<hr/>			
Cases under Guardianship .....	4	5	9
<hr/>			
	101	98	199
<hr/>			
Number of cases under Statutory Supervision .....		146	
Number of cases under Voluntary Supervision .....		75	
Cases otherwise " ascertained " .....		195	
		——	416
<hr/>			
			615
<hr/>			

Ascertainment Rate—2.48 per 1,000.

Ascertainment.

Forty-four new cases were ascertained of which 18 were reported to the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee by the County Education Committee, and 26 were ascertained through the Courts, the Health Department, School Health Services, the County Welfare Department, etc. The number of Orders made under the Mental Deficiency Acts was six. Four patients in certified institutions were certified under the Lunacy Act and admitted to St. Crispin Hospital, Duston. Three patients were licensed out from certified institutions and two patients were returned to institutions from licence. One patient was transferred from licence to guardianship. One patient died in Bromham House Colony.

Guardianship.

Six patients remained in the care of guardians supervised by the Brighton Guardianship Society. From the monthly reports received from the Society it would appear that these patients are happy and well cared for. Three defectives were under guardianship in the County and received regular visits from the Mental Welfare Officer. Of these, two were notified to the Local Health Authority by the Board of Control as being already under guardianship in the County.

**Licence.**

Thirteen patients (7 males, 6 females) were on licence from Institutions. Six female patients continued in domestic service. Of the male patients on licence, five are labourers, one is working in a brewery and one in a dairy. All patients on licence in the County are visited regularly by the Mental Welfare Officer.

**Medical Examinations.**

Forty-six special examinations by Medical Officers were carried out.

**Domiciliary Supervision.**

Routine visits by the Health Visitors were made to defectives under Statutory and Voluntary Supervision in their homes. The Mental Welfare Officer carried out 689 visits and interviews.

**General.**

The provision of accommodation for defectives in institutions continued to be extremely difficult. A number of patients who are in urgent need of training remained at home with their parents or guardians to be in some cases an almost intolerable burden to their families.

To alleviate this difficulty therefore, preparations were well under way by the end of the year for the opening of an Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives at Kettering, and provisional arrangements were made for suitable premises. At the time of writing the Centre is open, having a supervisor and assistant supervisor and receiving defectives from Kettering and its immediate neighbourhood. In due course the Centre will serve a wide area in the Kettering district, and it is proposed eventually to open a similar centre to serve the Wellingborough area.



## SECTION C.

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

## WATER SUPPLY.

**Proposed Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board.** The Ministry of Health published, on the 4th December, 1947, the draft order for the constitution of a Joint Water Board for the purpose of securing supplies of water and distribution thereof within the County Borough of Northampton together with defined parts of this County. The Public Local Inquiry into the objections received was held on 2nd March, 1948, and subsequent days. In August, 1948, the Minister of Health, after considering the report of his Inspector appointed to hold the Local Inquiry, decided to make an order in the terms of this draft. A draft order for the abstraction of water from the River Nene was also approved.

The position at the end of the year was that, objections having been lodged within the statutory period, the Orders remain provisional only until confirmed or amended by Parliament.

**Rural Schemes.** The following schemes were submitted for the observations of the County Council under Section 2 of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, and were approved in principle :

<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
Wellingborough Rural District Council.	Water supply for Mears Ashby (400) from the Rushden and Higham Ferrers Water Board at 1/4 per 1,000 gallons.	£9,910

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

**Rural Schemes.** The following schemes were submitted for the observations of the County Council and were approved in principle :

<i>Local Authority.</i>	<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
Northampton Rural District Council.	Joint sewerage disposal for Cogenhoe (461), Brafield (486) and Little Houghton (415).	£40,250
Northampton Rural District Council.	Joint sewerage and sewage disposal for Hartwell (337) and Ashton (266).	£25,222
Northampton Rural District Council.	Sewerage and Sewage disposal, Great Billing (404).	£9,016
Kettering Rural District Council.	Sewerage and sewage disposal, Rockingham (184).	£5,500
Brixworth Rural District Council.	Joint Sewerage and sewage disposal, Moulton (1,638) and Overstone (235).	£29,800
Daventry Rural District Council.	Sewerage and sewage disposal, Barby (471)	£11,600
	Everdon (406)	£11,700
	Yelvertoft (349)	£12,900
	Welton (358)	£9,600

The following public Local Inquiries were held by Inspectors appointed by the Minister of Health :

<i>Date</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Est. Cost</i>
15th April.	Wellingborough Rural District Council.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Grendon.	£12,850
23rd September.	Wellingborough Rural District Council.	Sewerage and Sewage disposal, Little Harrowden, Great Harrowden, and Orlingbury.	£27,200

The water supply to the following schools, not provided with a piped supply, was investigated during the year, and samples submitted to the Analyst for bacteriological examination, with the results stated :

<i>Date Taken</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Analyst's Report</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20:1:48	Syresham School. Direct from well in playground.	'Unsatisfactory with evidence of faecal pollution.'	As the results of previous investigations into this water supply an automatic chlorinator had been installed. Following the samples taken in January, the makers of the chlorinator were approached and modifications suggested in the method of installation which resulted in the later sample being found very satisfactory.
20:1:48	Syresham School. From tap in canteen after chlorination.	'Suspicious, but no evidence of faecal pollution.'	
10:5:48	Syresham School. Direct from well in playground.	'Unsatisfactory.'	
10:5:48	Syresham School. From tap in canteen after chlorination.	'Very satisfactory.'	
27:9:48	Guilsborough School. Well supplying school and School House.	'Unsatisfactory, with evidence of faecal pollution.'	Chlorinator recommended.
2:11:48	Newton Bromshold School. From roadside tap supplying school and houses.	'Very satisfactory.'	
3:11:48	Silverstone School. From hand pump over well in school lobby.	'Unsatisfactory.'	Connection recommended to R.D.C. water main, 150 yards distant.
18:11:48	Rushton School. From roadside tap near school.	'Unsatisfactory.'	Connection recommended to water main passing school.

A sample of water taken from a public well on the roadside at Deenethorpe in the course of other investigations, was reported as being unsatisfactory, with evidence of faecal pollution.

## SECTION D.

### Rural Housing.



HARPOLE.

#### Rural Housing Survey.

The survey of rural housing conditions recommended in the Hobhouse Report was completed early in the year under review. A summary of the results reported by the various Rural District Councils is given in Tables VII-VIII, pages 56-57.

The County Sanitary Officer has carried out housing surveys throughout the rural districts, concurrently with those carried out by his colleagues in these areas, with the object of ensuring uniformity of standards.

A comprehensive report was submitted by the County Sanitary Officer, upon completion of the surveys, during which close liaison and co-operation was maintained with the district officers. Abstracts from this report are given in Table VII, giving detailed results for each rural district.

During the surveys, houses were judged on the 'statutory standard' as laid down in the various housing enactments.

It will be seen that 22.7% of the total number of houses in the rural districts were scheduled in Category 5 as unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense. All these houses are not necessarily, however, scheduled for actual demolition as a considerable proportion are comparatively well sited so as to permit reconstruction and repair where this can be secured.

Since the end of the War efforts have been concentrated, quite rightly, on providing accommodation for families without a separate home. Some concern is felt about the number of houses subject to Demolition or Clearance Orders made or confirmed prior to 1939. Most of these houses are still occupied and the condition of many of them is deplorable; the surveys revealed many more as bad, if not worse. The occupants of these houses have watched—with mixed feelings—substantial numbers of new Council Houses being erected, and occupied by others. It is to be hoped that it will soon be found possible to change the emphasis of the housing programme over to the replacement of unfit houses.





HARTWELL.

#### **Joint County Committee on Rural Housing.**

The Joint County Committee met on 22nd March to receive reports from Sub-Committees and Progress Reports from rural districts.

The New Houses Sub-Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir John Brown, F.R.I.B.A., put forward a suggestion, that, in addition to visits of inspection already made to typical new houses being erected in rural districts in Northamptonshire, similar visits be arranged, if possible, in neighbouring Counties.

The County Sanitary Officer was able to arrange, through his colleague, for a visit to housing sites in Bedfordshire, and on 21st October a representative party of Architects and Surveyors from the various rural districts in Northamptonshire led by Sir John Brown, and accompanied by the County Medical Officer of Health, the County Planning Officer and the County Sanitary Officer, proceeded by coach to Bedford.

The party was met by Dr. W. C. T. Brothwood, County Medical Officer of Health for Bedfordshire and visited several housing sites, where they were welcomed by the Chairman and Chief Officers of the rural district councils. The visits were full of interest and much benefit was derived from the exchange of technical information and the opportunity of examining some very attractive types of houses and methods of site treatment.



## SECTION E.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food.

## 1. MILK SUPPLY.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-1946.

The County Council granted 23 Tuberculin Tested licences and 9 Accredited licences ; and during the same period 5 Tuberculin Tested and 23 Accredited milk licences were cancelled. At the end of the year there were 164 Tuberculin Tested and 243 Accredited licences in force in the County, a further increase of 18 over the previous year in the case of the Tuberculin Tested licences. One licence to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk was granted and one was cancelled, leaving the number of producers licensed to bottle their milk as such at 14 ; by reason of there being one licence to bottle Accredited milk cancelled, the number of Accredited bottling licences at the end of the year was 7.

Of the 164 Tuberculin Tested herds in the County, 90 were entered in the Register of Attested Herds of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and seven were being supervised.

There were 4,594 samples of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk collected and examined during the year, a decrease of 501 (10%) below the previous year ; of which 3,773 (82%) were satisfactory ; in calculating this percentage, all unsatisfactory samples are taken into account, including repeat samples from farms where methods of production are found to be sub-standard. Of these 4,594 samples of milk, 2,710 were taken at depots and 1,884 from farms at milking times.

The Assistant County Sanitary Officer made 107 initial visits to premises of new applicants and made in addition 81 visits with reference to building work.

## NON-DESIGNATED MILK SUPPLIES.

The District Sanitary Inspectors took 1,420 samples for bacterial examination by the Methylene Blue Test at the County Laboratory. The results were as follows :

Good keeping quality .....	1,076 (75.8%)
Moderate keeping quality .....	221 (15.6%)
Bad keeping quality .....	123 ( 8.6%)

## MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS.

The following table gives a list of inspections carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :

## INSPECTION OF DAIRY HERDS.

(a) Clinical Inspection :	<i>No. of Herd Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Cattle Examined</i>
“ Tuberculin Tested ” and “ Certified ”		
Herds .....	282	20,308
Accredited or Standard Herds .....	360	7,878
Non-designated Herds .....	1,336	16,796

(b) Tuberculin Testing of " Tuberculin Tested " and " Certified " Herds :  
(Other than " Attested " Herds)

No. of cattle tested .....	19,203
No. of reactors found .....	156

(c) Tracing Sources of Tuberculous Milk :

No. of investigations outstanding from previous year .....	1
No. of initial reports from Medical Officers of Health .....	2
No. of herds involved .....	2
No. of cases of tuberculosis of the udder found .....	1
No. of investigations not yet completed .....	1

Following is a *resume* of an investigation carried out in order to trace the source of tuberculous milk :

Two samples of milk from an Accredited herd in the Kettering Rural District were found to contain tubercle bacilli and the results forwarded to me by the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Kettering—the milk from this herd being retailed in Kettering.

A clinical examination of the milk herd was carried out by the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 12th January, 1948 and seven samples of milk taken for biological examination—four being group samples from 16 cows and three samples from individual cows. A further clinical examination was made on 15th January, 1948, and an individual sample from one cow taken for microscopic examination. This latter showed tubercle bacilli and the animal concerned was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order on 17th January, 1948. A post-mortem examination of the carcase revealed advanced tuberculosis including lesions in the udder.

The results of the biological tests on the seven milk samples taken on the 12th January, 1948, concluded the investigation by confirming a positive result in the sample from the cow already slaughtered and giving satisfactory results in the other cases.

TUBERCULOSIS (ATTESTED HERDS) SCHEMES :

No. of Attested Herds .....	90
No. of Supervised Herds .....	7

## 2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923-1927, the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1923-1927 or the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations.

3. ADULTERATION, etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The County Analyst (E. Voelcker, Esq., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.) has reported as follows :

During the year ended 31st December, 1948, 624 samples have been examined under the above Act. The samples are as follows :

		Brought forward	570
Milk.....	479	Dried Onions .....	1
Sterilised Milk .....	2	Horseradish Sauce .....	1
Butter .....	7	Salad Oil .....	1
Margarine .....	8	Salad cream .....	1
Lard Compound .....	1	Malt Vinegar .....	2
Tea .....	4	Tomato Soup .....	1
Sugar .....	3	Tomato Juice .....	1
Coffee and Chicory Extract	2	Tomato Ketchup .....	1
Dehydrated Coffee .....	1	Creaming compound.....	1
Saccharin tablets .....	8	Mince Pies .....	1
Teatime tablets .....	2	Xmas Pudding .....	1
Sweetened tablets .....	1	Ice Cream .....	2
Marmalade .....	8	Sweets .....	1
Jams .....	15	Plums in Syrup .....	1
Plum Pulp .....	1	Damsons in Syrup .....	1
Treacle .....	1	Jaffa juice Orange and Pine-	
Almond Spread flavour ...	1	apple .....	1
Pastry .....	1	Orange Squash .....	1
Semolina.....	1	Apple juice .....	1
Bun or cake flour .....	1	Appleade .....	1
Self raising flour .....	1	Fruit Malt Syrup .....	1
Baking Powder .....	2	Lime juice cordial .....	1
Sausage .....	5	Ginger wine .....	1
Pork Sausage .....	1	Orange wine .....	1
Beef Sausage .....	3	Wine cocktail .....	2
Beef sausage meat .....	3	Gin .....	7
Black Pudding .....	1	Rum .....	3
Meat Soup Consomme .....	1	Whisky .....	7
Gelatin .....	2	Brandy .....	1
Mashed Potato Powder .....	1	Medicinal Liquid Paraffin ...	5
Concentrated Chicken Broth	1	Epsom Salts .....	1
White pepper.....	2	Dettol .....	3
	570		624

and of this number 87 or 13.9% were reported upon as being either adulterated or below standard. This figure is about the same as that for 1947.

MILKS. Of the 481 samples submitted 78 were unsatisfactory. Ten samples were taken "Appeal to Cow" whilst the remaining 393 were satisfactory and of good quality. Disregarding the ten "Appeal to Cow" samples the percentage of unsatisfactory samples for the year is 16.5 which is slightly higher than for 1947 but about the same as for 1946.



Details of the unsatisfactory milks are as follows :

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Added Water</i>	<i>Deficient in fat</i>	<i>Deficient in S.N.F. but not due to added water</i>	<i>Total</i>
March ...	1	8	4	13
June ...	6	19	1	26
September	9	14	6	29
December	3	5	2	10
TOTAL	19	46	13	78

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES. Of the 143 samples other than milk, 9 or 6.3% were unsatisfactory. These samples were as follows :

Medicinal Liquid Paraffin.  
2 Raspberry Jams.  
2 Saccharin tablets.  
Jaffa juice Orange and Pineapple.  
Tomato juice.  
Salad cream.  
Appleade.

The two samples of raspberry jam were both deficient in soluble solids. The amount of raspberries that should be present was satisfactory but the jams had undoubtedly not been boiled for a sufficient length of time. The Medicinal Liquid Paraffin was not up to the Standard prescribed in the British Pharmacopoeia. There has been of late a considerable amount of sub-grade liquid paraffin on the market suitable only for the manufacture of brilliantine, but this has been sold fairly wholesale for internal usage—a practice that should be stopped. Two samples of Saccharin were deficient in saccharin to the extent of 11 and 7.7% and a sample of Appleade was deficient in sugar to the extent of 84.3%. In the latter case fermentation had set in and this was no doubt the cause of the deficiency of sugar. A sample of Tomato juice contained 127 parts per million of copper on the dry matter. Tomato products must not contain more than 100 parts per million of copper. Even this amount is high and should not in my opinion exceed 50 parts per million on the dry matter. The copper gets picked up by cooking the tomatoes in copper pans—if stainless steel or Monel metal were used there would be no cause for complaint on this score. A sample of Salad cream was 46.6% deficient in egg yolk solids. I was not in this instance able to say that the deficiency was due to decomposition of the egg yolk, or whether the requisite amount had ever been added in the first place. The only other unsatisfactory sample was one of a mixture of Orange and Pineapple juice. This contained an excessive amount of sulphur dioxide preservative.

(Signed) ERIC VOELCKER.  
County Analyst.

The Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs (Mr. A. E. Waller) reports :



Proceedings were instituted with the following results :

		<i>Fines</i>			<i>Costs</i>		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MILK—							
1.	13.2 per cent added water .....	10	0	0	3	3	0
2.	11.4 „ „ „ „ .....	7	0	0	1	15	0
	15.6 „ „ „ „ .....	7	0	0	1	1	0
	9.4 „ „ „ „ .....	7	0	0	1	1	0
	15.6 „ „ „ „ .....	7	0	0	1	1	0
	14.1 „ „ „ „ .....	7	0	0	1	1	0
	11.3 „ „ „ „ .....	7	0	0	1	1	0
3.	9.4 „ „ „ „ .....	1	5	0	1	1	0
	14.1 „ „ „ „ .....	1	5	0	1	1	0
	18.4 „ „ „ „ .....	1	5	0	1	1	0
	8.4 „ „ „ „ .....	1	5	0	1	1	0
	22.0 „ „ „ „ .....	1	5	0	1	1	0
	18.8 „ „ „ „ .....	1	5	0	1	1	0
	9.8 „ „ „ „ .....	1	5	0	1	1	0
	14.1 „ „ „ „ .....	1	5	0	1	1	0
4.	12.2 „ „ „ „ .....	3	19	0	1	1	0
5.	11.6 „ „ „ „ .....	3	0	0	1	1	0
6.	8.4 „ „ „ „ .....	Dismissed.					
(Appeal to Kings Bench Division on a case stated by the Justices. Appeal not yet heard.)							
7.	RASPBERRY JAM—						
	Deficient in soluble solids .....	20	0	0	1	1	0
8.	SACCHARIN TABLETS—						
	False description of strength .....	5	0	0	4		0
9.	MEDICINAL LIQUID PARAFFIN—						
	not of B.P. quality (excessive impurities).....	5	0	0	4	11	0
		<hr/>			<hr/>		
		£98	19	0	£26	9	0
		<hr/>			<hr/>		
TOTAL—£125 8 0							

A comparative table is given shewing the number of samples taken, the number reported against and the results of prosecutions for the last five years :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Samples submitted for analysis.</i>	<i>Samples reported against. Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Amount of fines and costs in prosecutions.</i>
1944	612	103	16.8	£418 6 6
1945	593	125	21.0	£192 14 0
1946	621	86	13.8	£147 19 2
1947	603	82	13.6	£140 11 0
1948	624	87	13.9	£125 8 0

#### MILK.

Milk again provides both the greater part of the samples taken and the larger proportion of unsatisfactory samples.

Nineteen samples contained added water, these being taken from six producers. As will be seen from the list of prosecutions, fines were imposed in five instances and one case was dismissed on a legal submission. In order to have the matter at issue clarified an appeal to the Kings Bench Division has been made on a case stated by the Justices.

The remaining 59 unsatisfactory milk samples were deficient either in fat or in solids-not-fat, none of the latter being due to the addition of water. No legal action was taken in any of these cases.

The question raised in last year's report on the low standard of a proportion of the county's milk supply and which formed the basis of a resolution of the County Council has been considered by the County Councils' Association. From the reply received from the Association it would appear that the problem of the possible lowering of the food value of milk is not confined to any particular part of the country and that the problem is at present being investigated at various research establishments. It would not seem that effective action could be taken until these investigations have been completed.

#### ADDITIONAL MILK SAMPLES.

To assist in the detection of adulterated or unsatisfactory milk, 141 informal samples were obtained and tested in the inspector's own office without submitting them to the Public Analyst. In addition to helping in the detection of some adulterated milk, this method also helped to save unnecessary time being taken in obtaining formal samples when the milk was found to be quite satisfactory. It also saved a number of analytical fees.

#### MILK IN SCHOOLS.

Informal sampling and testing of milk supplied to 65 schools within the County was also carried out and the results were quite satisfactory. No sample was adulterated and the average fat content was 3.4 per cent.

#### SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK.

Of the 143 samples other than milk, nine were unsatisfactory. As the two samples of Saccharin tablets and the two samples of Raspberry Jam each consisted of an informal and formal sample of the same article, the number of unsatisfactory articles was actually only seven.

The sample of Medicinal Liquid Paraffin was not up to the standard prescribed in the British Pharmacopoeia and the premises where it was packed were found to be totally unsuitable for the handling of medicinal products. The packer has now ceased to pack and sell such articles. The result of the proceedings is given in the list of prosecutions.

The raspberry jam was made by a comparatively small firm where too much reliance was placed on the employees. It would be expected that any firm manufacturing jam for retail sale would have been equipped with a refractometer, whereby a test taking only a few seconds would have enabled the manufacturers to check the soluble solids content. The particular firm did not possess such an instrument, but after this case they proposed to obtain one. The result of the proceedings is shewn in the list given above.

Saccharin tablets which were first checked for accuracy of number in a packet were first sent as an informal sample and were found on analysis to be 11% deficient in saccharin. A formal sample of the same manufacture was obtained and was certified to be 7.7% deficient in saccharin. The proceedings were taken directly against the manufacturer, who pleaded guilty. A fine of £5 was imposed.

No action was taken in respect of a sample of mineral water called Appleade, the deficiency in sugar being due to fermentation having set in.

A sample of imported Tomato juice contained a slightly excess amount of copper and a mixture of Orange and Pineapple Juice shewed a slight excess of sulphur dioxide preservative. No action was considered necessary.

A sample of imported Salad Cream was certified to be 46.6% deficient in egg yolk solids. This was just one of several such samples taken throughout the country and raised the technical point as to whether or not the deficiency was due to decomposition of the egg yolk after manufacture or whether the requisite amount had been added in the first place.

Having regard to the conflict of technical evidence the matter was referred to the Food Standards Division of the Ministry of Food and the matter has now been the subject of consultation between the Ministry, the Society of Public Analysts and the British Food Industries Research Association. Under such circumstances it was deemed inadvisable to attempt legal action, with which opinion the Ministry of Food concurred.

## SECTION F.

## Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

## 1. ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, this became the responsibility of the Oxford Regional Hospital Board on the appointed day. At the time of writing Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton admits cases from all parts of the County.

## 2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VACCINATION.

**Smallpox.** No case was notified.

**Vaccination.** The number of vaccinations performed by general medical practitioners under Section 27 of the new Health Act, from 5th July to the end of the year was 422. No complications were brought to the notice of the Department.

**Scarlet Fever.** The number of cases notified totalled 348 as compared with 276 in 1947. There were no deaths. The notification rate was 1.40 per thousand of population, as compared with 1.73 for England and Wales.

**Diphtheria.** One confirmed case was notified as compared with four in 1947. No child under 15 years of age was notified and there were no deaths. This contrasts vividly with the pre-immunisation period when, in 1940, there were 108 notifications with 13 deaths.

**Typhoid.** One case was notified in Kettering Borough and one in Daventry Rural District. There were no deaths.

**Paratyphoid B. Fever.** Seventeen cases were notified. A small outbreak totalling 12 cases occurred in Corby Urban District during July, the vehicle of infection appeared to be confectionery. There were no deaths. The total notifications amount to 0.07 per thousand of the population, as compared with 0.01 for the country as a whole.

**Erysipelas.** A total of 86 cases were notified, as compared with 41 in 1947.

**Measles.** No district escaped infection and a total of 3,413 cases were notified, as compared with 3,019 in 1947. Of the total, 1,632 occurred in Urban Districts, and 1,781 in the Rural Districts. There were no deaths. The notification rate was 13.77 per thousand of population, as compared with 9.34 per thousand for England and Wales.

**Whooping Cough.** There was a slight increase in the number of infections from 671 in 1947 to 737. Of the total 332 and 405 were notified in Urban Districts and Rural Districts respectively. There were four deaths, all in respect of children under 1 year.

**Diarrhoea (*under 2 years*).** There were seven deaths (four males, three females) ascribed to this cause, as compared with three in 1947.

**Puerperal Pyrexia : Ophthalmia Neonatorum.** These diseases are dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report.

**Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal).** A total of 172 cases was notified, as compared with 159 in 1947. The incidence was 0.69 per thousand of population, as compared with 0.73 per thousand for England and Wales. Death from *all forms* of pneumonia accounted for 95 cases, as against 119 for 1947.



**Anterior Poliomyelitis.** 31 confirmed cases were notified, 21 of which occurred in Kettering Borough. There were three deaths amongst the Kettering cases. The focus of infection in Kettering was centred around the Henry Gotch Junior and Infants Schools. In view of the apparent acuteness of the infection it was considered advisable to close the School from 7th to 25th October. The remaining ten cases were distributed over seven districts.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.** Three cases were notified, one in each of Brackley, Brixworth, and Northampton Rural Districts. One death was recorded.

### 3. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

#### IMMUNISATION STATISTICS FOR POPULATION UNDER 15 YEARS.

Year	No. immunised during year		Estimated % immunised		Notified cases of Diphtheria amongst :				Deaths assigned to Diphtheria amongst :			
	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>(a)</i>		<i>(b)</i>		<i>(a)</i>		<i>(b)</i>	
					<i>Immunised 0-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>Non-immun. 0-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>Immunised 0-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>Non-immun. 0-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>
1941 and 1942	8005	28254	46	74	—	1	36	65	—	—	11	4
1943	4266	3167	56	83	—	10	7	22	—	—	1	3
1944	3014	1175	58	84	—	12	11	7	—	—	4	1
1945	3095	361	56	89	—	13	1	1	—	1*	—	—
1946	2995	237	52	95	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
1947	2813	127	48	94	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	3513	143	50	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Although there was no record that this patient was immunised under the Council's Scheme, he was accepted as an immunised case since his parents stated that he had received 'two pricks'.

### 4. TUBERCULOSIS.

The following figures compiled from the Returns of the District Medical Officers of Health show the position of the County as regards existing cases of Tuberculosis at the end of 1948.

<i>Respiratory.</i>			<i>Non-Respiratory</i>			<i>Total</i>
<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>
626	471	1,097	177	157	334	1,431

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from the disease in the area are shown below :

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>		<i>Respiratory.</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
1— ... ..	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	4
5— ... ..	3	2	2	5	—	1	—	1
10— ... ..	1	3	—	3	31	26	4	5
15— ... ..	13	9	5	—				
20— ... ..	17	10	—	—				
25— ... ..	26	17	—	5				
35— ... ..	17	4	1	—	16	5	1	1
45— ... ..	15	5	1	—				
55— ... ..	6	2	—	—				
65— ... ..	6	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
TOTALS ...	107	53	11	15	53	34	6	12



Thirty-six new cases were not notified in this Administrative County ; these were transfers from other areas. There was one posthumous notification.

The total primary notifications of Tuberculosis amounted to 186—105 in the Urban Districts and 81 in the Rural Districts. Of this number 160 were suffering from respiratory forms of the disease and 26 from other forms of tuberculosis. There were five less primary notifications during 1948 than for the year 1947. Of the 186 primary notifications, 172 were civilians and 14 non-civilians ; Table III, page 52 in the Statistical Section, shows the number of civilian cases notified in each District.

**Mortality.** Respiratory—87 deaths (53 males and 34 females) occurred, 50 in the Urban Districts and 37 in the Rural Districts.

Other Forms—Eighteen deaths occurred from other forms of the disease (6 males and 12 females), 10 in the Urban Districts and 8 in the Rural Districts.

There were thus 105 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis as compared with 87 in 1947. The mortality rate was 0.42 per thousand of the population, which is the lowest but one so far recorded. The rate for the combined Urban Districts was 0.46 and for the combined Rural Districts 0.38.

Details of Tuberculosis Mortality Rates during this century will be found in Table V, on page 54.

### TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Return relating to the work of the Dispensaries during the year ending 31st December, 1948.

DIAGNOSIS.	Respiratory				Non-Respiratory				Total				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A. (1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the year ... ..	460	328	14	28	57	44	42	25	517	372	56	53	998
(2) Transfers from other Authorities	12	12	2	—	2	—	—	—	14	12	2	—	28
(3) Lost sight of cases returned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B Number of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculous ... ..													
(1) Class T.B. minus ... ..	19	20	4	1	6	4	4	8	25	24	8	9	66
(2) Class T.B. plus ... ..	67	26	—	2	—	—	—	1	67	26	—	3	96
C Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register ... ..													
(1) Recovered ... ..	24	18	2	2	5	5	3	2	29	23	5	4	61
(2) Dead (all causes) ... ..	47	26	—	5	2	1	1	—	49	27	1	5	82
(3) Removed to other Areas ... ..	14	10	—	1	1	2	—	—	15	12	—	1	28
(4) For other reasons ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
D. Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year ...	472	332	18	23	57	40	42	32	529	372	60	55	1016

DISPENSARY WORK.

The number of attendances at Dispensaries was 6,227. This number includes 169 attendances made by patients who came for treatment by Ultra Violet Radiation. 1,371 new patients, exclusive of contacts, were examined in connection with the Dispensaries for the first time in 1948. Of these, 161 were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis before the end of the year ; 16 were considered to be doubtfully tuberculous and remained under observation, and 1,194 were considered to be non-tuberculous. In addition to the 1,371 new patients, 369 contacts were examined. Of these, one was regarded as suffering from tuberculosis and 368 were considered to be non-tuberculous.

The number of visits made by the Tuberculosis Officers to patients in their own homes was 179. The total number of consultations, personal and otherwise, between Tuberculosis Officers and medical practitioners was 1,465.

Of the 162 new patients (inclusive of the one contact found to be tuberculous) who were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis, 80.25% were notified after they had been examined by the Tuberculosis Officer, and only 19.75% previous to examination by the Tuberculosis Officer. All these patients, with the exception of the one who was examined as a contact, were seen by the Tuberculosis Officer at the request of their own medical attendant, or referred by the Mass Radiography Unit.

The total number of visits paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of tuberculous patients was 2,704.

Of the 1,740 persons, including contacts, who were examined for the first time in 1948, 139 were found to be suffering from respiratory tuberculosis and 23 from non-respiratory tuberculosis. The former were placed in the following categories :

	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Bacteriologically Negative for Tubercle Bacilli .....	44	31.65
Bacteriologically Positive for Tubercle Bacilli. Group 1 ...	—	—
Bacteriologically Positive for Tubercle Bacilli. Group 2 ...	67	48.20
Bacteriologically Positive for Tubercle Bacilli. Group 3 ...	28	20.15

The 23 non-respiratory cases were classified as follows :

	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Bones and Joints .....	6	26.09
Abdominal .....	3	13.04
Other Organs .....	3	13.04
Peripheral Glands.....	11	47.83

Forty-six respiratory and fifteen non-respiratory cases were transferred from the arrested to the cured class and written off the register as " Recovered ".

Radiology.

X-ray work continued during the year at the Kettering, Wellingborough, Northampton, and Rushden Sanatorium Health Clinics. 5,997 examinations were made by X-ray screen and film.

Pathological Specimens.

The following pathological specimens were examined in connection with the work at the Dispensaries :

Sputum :		
Negative .....		615
Positive .....		104

### Treatment.

In addition to routine Sanatorium and Domiciliary treatment, 2,577 pneumothorax refills were given at the Dispensaries, and the conditions treated by Ultra Violet Radiation (Alpine Sun Lamp) and Calciferol were Cervical Adenitis and Lupus.

Patients had treatment by general Ultra Violet Radiation and some by local radiation in addition.

### Examination of Recruits for Ministry of Labour.

Thirty recruits, sent by the Medical Boards of the Ministry of Labour were examined at the Dispensaries during the year. One was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and twenty-nine were free from tuberculosis.

## SANATORIUM REPORT.

The number of beds available in Rushden House Sanatorium for patients with respiratory tuberculosis was 80 ; 43 for males and 37 for females. 7 patients were admitted for clinical investigation, 5 were discharged as non-tuberculous, and 2 were found to be suffering from respiratory tuberculosis.

There were 135 admissions of patients, 79 male and 56 female, and 111 were discharged, 65 male and 46 female. Deaths in the Sanatorium numbered 20, 12 male and 8 female. The retention of advanced patients is consistent with the policy of isolation and has been a useful method of preventive treatment. The patients admitted to the Sanatorium were classified as follows on admission :

Tuberculous pleural effusion .....	1
Bacteriologically negative .....	16
Bacteriologically positive, stage I .....	2
Bacteriologically positive, stage II .....	88
Bacteriologically positive, stage III .....	20
Non-respiratory : Other Organs .....	1
Observation cases .....	7

Treatment was sufficient in 45 cases to bring the disease to quiescence. The average length of stay was 205 days.

### Laboratory Work.

The following pathological specimens were examined in connection with the treatment carried out at the Sanatorium :

Sputum :	
Negative .....	70
Positive .....	123

The examination of sputa are by direct smear, and if negative, by culture methods. Culture of fasting gastric juice has also been adopted on occasions.

The Blood Sedimentation Rate which gives an immediate indication of the patient's condition, and activity of disease was assessed on admission, and at monthly intervals during treatment ; 683 of these examinations were made. Vital Capacity Tests were carried out on 120 patients. Mantoux Tests were carried out on child patients, and on all nursing and domestic entrants.

### X-ray Work.

All patients are filmed on admission and subsequently during treatment. The number of X-ray examinations was 1,964, consisting of 1,592 screen examinations and 372 films. All nursing and domestic staff are X-rayed on commencing duties, and at periods during their service



according to their reaction to the Mantoux Test. A new X-ray apparatus was installed in the Autumn, with a 4 valve rotating anode Tube, Couch, Potter Bucky and Tomograph.

#### Treatment.

This consists of absolute bed rest for patients with the most active type of disease, substituted for those who have lost their toxaemia by hours up, and later by light graded work.

#### Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.

Treatment by artificial pneumothorax was continued. There were 36 inductions of artificial pneumothorax and 9 pneumoperitoneum inductions made at the Sanatorium; 760 artificial pneumothorax refills and 302 pneumoperitoneum refills were given. There were 8 pleural wash-outs and 50 aspirations. Eight phrenic nerve operations were carried out at the Sanatorium.

#### Adhesion Section.

Twenty four patients, 16 male and 8 female, were admitted to Creaton Sanatorium for section of adhesions limiting artificial pneumothorax, and thoracoplasties.

The Treatment Block at the Sanatorium was again in use for examination of patients, artificial pneumothorax treatment, pleural wash-outs, sedimentation rates, dental treatment, X-ray work, and also as an office.

#### Streptomycin.

The Sanatorium was scheduled for the treatment of tracheobronchial and laryngeal tuberculosis, and of advancing, acute pulmonary tuberculosis cases during the year.

The table gives the number of cases treated and results :

<i>Type</i>			<i>No Im-</i>				<i>Total</i>
			<i>Improved</i>	<i>provement</i>	<i>Stationary</i>	<i>Worse</i>	
Laryngeal	...	...	8	—	—	—	8
Acute Pulmonary							
Lesions	...	...	1	1	1	—	4

Dosage was 1 gramme for Laryngeal and 2 grammes for Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 24 hours. Sputum conversion did not occur in any case of Laryngeal Tuberculosis, and in only one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. There were no facilities for testing bacilli resistance.

Of the patients treated for pulmonary lesions, the one improved patient showed much clearing of X-ray shadows. This patient, however, was on strict bed rest (absolute for 3 months) and the improvement cannot be proved to be due to Streptomycin. On the other hand, the 8 patients treated for Laryngeal Tuberculosis very early in the treatment expressed relief from symptoms. Dysphagia markedly resolved, but there was slower recession of the tumescence and ulceration of larynx. The pulmonary conditions of these 8 patients treated for Laryngeal Tuberculosis by Streptomycin showed improvement which might normally result in patients under Sanatorium treatment. None of them were on collapse therapy.

**Summary.** Streptomycin is useful in clearing up Laryngeal Tuberculosis in a reasonably early or mid stage, and improvement is maintained. Results with Pulmonary Tuberculosis of acute, advancing type (4 cases only) were doubtful.



### Dental Treatment.

The Visiting Dental Surgeon made 14 visits to the Sanatorium and treatment was carried out as follows :

Number of extractions .....	67
Number of fillings .....	53
Number of scalings .....	58
Number of inspections .....	78

### INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The following Table shows the number of patients maintained in Institutions, other than those treated in the Sanatorium at Rushden.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Number in residence on 1/1/48</i>	<i>Number of admissions during year</i>	<i>Number of discharges during year</i>	<i>Number of deaths during year</i>	<i>Number in residence on 31/12/48</i>
<b>Respiratory Cases</b>					
Creaton Sanatorium .....	12	26	28	—	10
Papworth Village Settlement ...	3	—	—	1	2
Harpenden Sanatorium .....	3	1	2	—	2
John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home .....	—	1	—	—	1
Harefield Sanatorium .....	—	1	—	—	1
<b>Non-Respiratory Cases (including combined)</b>					
Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital ...	20	15	21	—	14
Creaton Sanatorium .....	4	1	3	1	1
Papworth Village Settlement ...	1	—	—	—	1
Morland Hall, Alton .....	1	1	1	—	1
Lord Mayor Treloar's, Alton ...	—	1	—	—	1

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

#### Surveys.

Following the third survey of the Borough of Northampton which ended in March, 1948, the unit moved into the southern half of the county setting up at Towcester and Brackley. Oundle was the next district to be surveyed and in June the unit set up in Rushden where it remained until closing for the summer recess at the end of July. In September the Corby area was covered and in November the Unit moved into Kettering where it remained until the spring. The unit then set up in Wellingborough and finally returned to the Borough of Northampton at the beginning of June for the fourth time.

With the exception of our visits to Towcester, Brackley and Oundle, all the remaining surveys in other towns were " repeats ". Excluding the Brixworth area, we have now completely surveyed the whole county and every district has had a repeat visit except Raunds, Thrapston, Daventry, and the southern half of the county.

We notice with regret the steady decrease of the percentage response from the factories. On investigation the cause of this decline is due to several factors :

- (1) The older age group who decide, after a first visit, that it is not necessary to be X-rayed again.
- (2) The influx of younger men and women from the services who are already satiated with medical examinations and X-rays and, therefore, tend to decline the opportunity.
- (3) The old fears are still very prevalent, namely loss of job and fear of the disease.

We cannot blame the propaganda for any falling off in the response as our efforts were intensified throughout the year, particularly when we hit upon the idea of enlisting the aid of the After-Care Committees to distribute leaflets to householders. This met with an excellent response from the general public in Rushden and Kettering.

Finally, looking back on the past year, the most pleasing factor has been an increase in the number of general public surveyed and the continued high response from school children which offsets the decline in the factory response. On the whole our findings of early cases of tuberculosis in the factories and general public appears to be on the decline. Striking a more personal note, we have been fortunate in having a complete team throughout the course of the year and our only trouble is the usual resignation of our junior radiographer seeking a more senior post. This has proved unfortunate at times as there have been gaps where the senior radiographer has had to do all the work. In June 1948, the Ministry of Health supplied us with a darkroom van which has alleviated a good deal of our troubles and made the selection of halls much easier. We are still without a base and, until such time as we secure one, we shall have to put up with the inconvenience of no home to house our records, X-rays, etc.

The following are the details of each survey during the year April, 1948 to March, 1949 :

<i>Period of Survey</i>	<i>District Surveyed</i>	<i>No. of Miniatures</i>	<i>No. of Large Films</i>	<i>Groups Surveyed</i>	<i>Percentage Response</i>
5/ 1/48- 25/ 3/48	Northampton	10,407	277	Firms, schools and General Public	Firms—44.05 Schools : Borough—98. Private—73.5
5/ 4/48- 17/ 4/48	Towcester	947	59	Firms, schools and General Public	Firms— 83.67 Schools—99.83
19/ 4/48- 1/ 5/48	Brackley	677	57	Firms, Schools and General Public	Firms— 71.83 Schools—90.29
3/ 5/48- 8/ 5/48	Oundle	867	40	Firms, Schools and General Public	Firms— 71.8 Schools—73.375
17/ 5/48- 24/ 7/48	Rushden	9,106	306	Firms, Schools and General Public	Firms— 73.5 Schools—100.
6/ 9/48- 13/11/48	Corby	6,390	225	Firms, Schools and General Public	Firms— 85.14 Schools—99.33
22/11/48- 7/ 3/49	Kettering	12,059	460	Firms, Schools and General Public	Firms —61.83 Schools—88.07
		40,453	1,424		

5. VENEREAL DISEASES.

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

*Treatment.* The arrangements made with the Northampton General Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of patients suffering from venereal diseases were discontinued on 5th July, 1948.

The days and hours of opening of the Out-Patient Clinic at the Northampton General Hospital are :—

- MALES :   Wednesdays at 2 p.m.  
              Fridays at 7 p.m.
- FEMALES : Mondays at 7 p.m.  
              Fridays at 12 (noon).

The number of new County patients who attended the out-patient clinic for treatment was 178, as compared with 207 in 1947. The total attendances of all County patients amounted to 1,644 as against 2,177, and the number discharged after completing treatment was 151 as against 158 in 1947. The number who ceased to attend without completing treatment, or before the final test of cure, was 14 as against 20.

The number of County in-patients treated at the Northampton General Hospital was 23 (males 13, females 10) as against 24 (males 10, females 14) in the previous year.

The following table supplies information about new County cases and attendances, etc., during the three years, 1946-1948 :

	1946		1947		1948	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
1. Number dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time .....	298	83	135	72	118	60
2. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic .....	1496	1334	1080	1097	941	703
3. Number discharged after completion of treatment .....	197	50	101	57	95	56
4. Number who ceased to attend without completing treatment ...	14	2	10	10	13	1

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Number of patients on books 1/1/48	65	49	9	1
New cases during 1948 .....	12	12	22	4
Cases transferred .....	6	4	1	—
Cases treated before for same disease	1	5	—	—
	84	70	32	5
Number of cases defaulting .....	4	—	9	1
Percentage of defaulters for 1948 ...	4.8	—	28.1	20.0

*Congenital Syphilis.* The number of cases dealt with for the first time was four (females).



KETTERING GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A Clinic was held each Thursday for females at 4 p.m., and for males at 6 p.m.

The following table supplies information about new County cases and attendances, etc., during the years 1946-1948 :

	1946		1947		1948	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
1. Number dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time .....	104	73	103	55	76	34
2. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic .....	1299	962	908	785	829	465
3. Number discharged after completion of treatment .....	139	76	94	46	78	31
4. Number who ceased to attend without completing treatment ...	11	4	9	10	7	2

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Number of patients on books 1/1/48	31	29	3	4
New cases during 1948 .....	7	9	18	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	38	38	21	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Congenital Syphilis.* Nil.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Brackley M.B.		Burton Latimer U.D.		Daventry M.B.		Desboro' U.D.		Higham Ferrers M.B.		Irthlingborough U.D.		Kettering M.B.		Oundle U.D.		Raunds U.D.		Rothwell U.D.		Corby U.D.		Rushden U.D.		Wellingborough U.D.		Aggregate of U.D.'s.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
ALL CAUSES .....	12	11	20	20	27	13	25	22	21	13	29	26	250	201	13	15	43	22	33	33	53	32	95	89	183	152	804	649	
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Cerebro-spinal fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	2	4	2	4	5	33	17	
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	7	
8 Syphilitic Diseases .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	
9 Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10 Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11 Acute polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 Acute Infective Encephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
13 Cancer of buc : cav : and oesoph : (M), uterus (F).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum .....	1	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	
15 Cancer of Breast .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	35	8	
16 Cancer of all other sites .....	1	1	2	...	2	...	7	3	...	4	4	4	35	23	...	3	2	4	3	...	3	5	15	8	19	12	98	73	
17 Diabetes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Heart Diseases .....	4	3	9	3	5	3	2	6	6	...	8	2	24	32	...	...	2	4	4	...	4	2	14	19	22	29	84	105	
20 Other diseases of the circulatory system	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	10	10	...	...	...	5	10	15	9	7	25	30	66	42	247	207	
21 Bronchitis.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	3	...	2	...	2	2	2	4	2	14	7	36	17	
22 Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	12	9	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	1	5	6	35	22	24	
23 Other respiratory diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	2	11	1	
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Appendicitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Other digestive diseases .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nephritis .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other maternal causes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Premature Birth .....	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Congenital Malformation, Birth inj : infantile diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	2	1	3	7	40	33	
34 Road traffic accidents .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Other violent causes .....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 All other causes .....	1	3	2	1	2	...	3	1	1	...	3	1	26	13	...	3	8	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	10	9	...	1	4	1	2	...	6	6	6	3	7	7	...	...	...
Live Births—	23	14	37	35	32	37	36	30	41	26	55	47	351	308	24	21	44	33	36	130	133	144	139	253	253	1206	1112	...	
Legitimate	23	13	35	34	31	37	35	30	38	23	53	46	335	285	20	18	43	29	34	35	125	129	139	132	239	242	1150	1053	
Illegitimate	...	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	3	3	2	1	16	23	4	3	1	4	2	1	5	4	7	14	11	56	59	...	
Stillbirths—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	3	7	5	8	28	21	...	
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	6	3	3	4	8	24	21	...	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Population (Estimated mid-year)	...	2,570	3,933	3,850	4,621	3,599	4,697	36,840	2,783	4,482	4,685	13,260	16,320	28,240	129,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.—RURAL DISTRICTS.

TABLE I. (b)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Brackley R.D.		Brixworth R.D.		Daventry R.D.		Kettering R.D.		Northampton R.D.		Oundle and Thrapston R.D.		Towcester R.D.		Welling- borough R.D.		Aggregate of R.D.'s.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES .....	53	44	108	104	103	64	70	56	85	83	86	81	91	93	94	59	690	584
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Cerebro-spinal fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
5 Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	...	4	4	4	2	2	1	...	3	1	2	3	2	2	3	20	17
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	5
8 Syphilitic Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9 Influenza .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10 Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Acute polio-myelitis & polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Acute Infective Encephalitis.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13 Cancer of buc : cav : and œsoph : (M), uterus (F).	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	...	12	8
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	3	3	2	2	...	...	3	1	6	1	4	1	3	1	22	10
15 Cancer of Breast .....	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	21
16 Cancer of all other sites .....	6	5	8	13	12	2	11	6	10	6	6	7	8	6	6	6	67	51
17 Diabetes .....	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	8
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions .....	10	5	17	19	11	7	7	11	12	11	7	8	13	15	16	5	93	81
19 Heart Diseases.....	13	11	28	27	36	23	24	17	29	25	25	28	28	32	34	19	217	182
20 Other diseases of the circulatory system	...	3	4	5	3	5	8	1	1	2	2	...	5	1	4	9	27	26
21 Bronchitis.....	3	2	7	3	5	2	1	2	4	4	6	3	4	2	3	3	33	21
22 Pneumonia .....	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	...	6	2	1	2	2	3	5	1	22	16
23 Other respiratory diseases .....	1	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	3	1	...	10	9
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26 Appendicitis .....	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
27 Other digestive diseases .....	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	1	...	12	9
28 Nephritis .....	1	...	3	5	4	2	2	3	4	5	4	3	7	3	2	...	27	21
29 Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other maternal causes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
31 Premature Birth .....	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	3	1	10	9
32 Congenital Malformation, Birth inj : infantile diseases ...	1	3	4	...	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	5	3	3	2	18	17
33 Suicide .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	6	4
34 Road traffic accidents .....	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	2	1	12	4
35 Other violent causes .....	...	1	2	1	5	...	4	...	1	2	...	2	2	3	3	1	17	10
36 All other causes .....	5	4	12	6	8	5	2	3	6	7	12	12	5	6	1	4	51	47
Deaths of Infants under 1 year { Total ...	2	4	6	...	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	5	7	6	8	5	35	29
Deaths of Infants under 1 year { Legitimate ...	2	4	5	...	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	5	6	4	6	5	31	27
Deaths of Infants under 1 year { Illegitimate ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	2
Live Births— { Total ...	99	106	123	139	140	141	111	95	133	146	148	167	122	116	108	114	984	1024
Live Births— { Legitimate ...	93	96	118	135	136	137	107	93	124	141	139	159	118	105	98	108	933	974
Live Births— { Illegitimate ...	6	10	5	4	4	4	4	2	9	5	9	8	4	11	10	6	51	50
Stillbirths — { Total ...	1	2	6	5	3	...	8	2	1	2	3	4	2	2	1	6	25	23
Stillbirths — { Legitimate ...	...	2	5	4	3	...	8	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	6	23	21
Stillbirths — { Illegitimate ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
Population (estimated mid-year) ...	9,320		18,020		15,850		11,720		18,370		17,990		13,910		12,760		117,940	



CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS							AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS						
		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	M. F.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
2 Cerebro-spinal fever .....	M. F.	... 1	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
3 Scarlet Fever .....	M. F.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
4 Whooping Cough.....	M. F.	... 2	... 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
5 Diphtheria .....	M. F.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M. F.	33 17	1 ...	... ...	... 1	22 15	7 ...	3 1	20 17	... ...	... ...	9 11	9 5	1 1	
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	M. F.	3 7	1 ...	... 3	... ...	2 3	... 1	... ...	3 5	... 1	... 1	2 2	1 ...	... ...	
8 Syphilitic Diseases .....	M. F.	5 4	1 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 ...	1 2	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
9 Influenza .....	M. F.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	
10 Measles .....	M. F.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
11 Acute polio-myelitis and polio- encephalitis .....	M. F.	1 2	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
12 Acute Infective Encephalitis .....	M. F.	1 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... 1	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	
13 Cancer of buc : cav : and æosph (M), uterus (F).	M. F.	7 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 1	2 6	4 3	12 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 2	10 5	
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum	M. F.	35 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 ...	12 2	20 6	22 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 3	15 6	
15 Cancer of Breast .....	M. F.	... 18	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 2	... 8	... 8	... 21	... ...	... ...	... 2	... 8	... 11	
16 Cancer of all other sites .....	M. F.	98 73	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 3	27 28	65 42	67 51	... ...	... ...	5 2	25 16	37 33	
17 Diabetes .....	M. F.	4 7	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 2	3 5	1 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1	1 7	
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions .....	M. F.	84 105	... ...	... 1	... ...	... 2	16 15	68 87	93 81	... ...	... ...	... ...	18 14	75 67	
19 Heart Diseases .....	M. F.	247 207	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 4	55 21	188 182	217 182	... ...	... ...	5 2	33 27	179 153	

TABLE II. (continued).  
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS							AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS						
		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
20 Other diseases of the circulatory system .....	M. F.	24 24	...	...	...	...	7 3	17 21	27 26	...	...	...	2 ...	5 6	20 20
21 Bronchitis.....	M. F.	36 17	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	12 1	22 14	33 21	...	...	...	...	7 1	26 19
22 Pneumonia .....	M. F.	35 22	10 1	...	...	...	8 4	17 16	22 16	4 4	2 ...	...	1 2	5 4	10 6
23 Other respiratory diseases .....	M. F.	16 10	...	...	...	2 2	5 2	9 5	10 9	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	5 1	3 8
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	M. F.	11 1	...	...	...	1 ...	6 ...	4 1	4 ...	...	...	...	...	3 ...	1 ...
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years .....	M. F.	3 3	3 3	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Appendicitis .....	M. F.	2 2	...	...	1 ...	1 1	...	...	1 5	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...
27 Other digestive diseases .....	M. F.	7 9	...	1 ...	1 1	...	2 3	3 5	12 9	...	...	1 ...	1 1	5 1	5 6
28 Nephritis .....	M. F.	15 10	...	...	1 ...	2 1	3 2	9 7	27 21	...	...	...	1 3	4 4	22 14
29 Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other maternal causes .....	M. F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Premature birth .....	M. F.	4 9	4 9	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	...
32 Congenital Malformation, Birth inj : infantile diseases	M. F.	17 14	15 13	1 ...	...	1 ...	...	...	18 17	18 13	...	...	...	...	...
33 Suicide .....	M. F.	10 2	...	...	...	2 ...	2 2	6 ...	6 4	...	...	...	...	5 1	1 ...
34 Road Traffic accidents .....	M. F.	11 1	...	...	2 ...	4 ...	3 ...	2 1	12 4	...	1 ...	1 2	5 1	3 1	2 ...
35 Other violent causes .....	M. F.	15 10	2 1	...	1 ...	2 ...	3 1	7 6	17 10	...	1 ...	3 ...	...	5 1	5 7
36 All other causes .....	M. F.	80 51	2 1	3 ...	1 2	4 4	14 12	56 32	51 47	...	1 1	2 1	1 5	8 12	39 28
ALL CAUSES .....	M. F.	804 649	40 33	5 8	8 5	59 43	188 116	504 444	690 584	35 29	7 4	7 5	36 43	151 108	454 395

TABLE No. II(a)

## CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR—1948.

Causes of Death	Age in Weeks					Total
	—1	—2	—3	—4	5-52	
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	4	4
Tuberculous Diseases .....	—	—	—	—	2	2
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions .....	1	—	—	—	1	2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia .....	3	1	—	1	20	25
Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	—	—	—	—	6	6
Congenital Malformations .....	5	1	1	—	9	16
Premature Birth .....	42	—	—	—	—	42
Injury at Birth .....	13	—	—	—	—	13
Asphyxia and Atelectasis .....	10	—	—	—	1	11
Congenital Debility .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic Disease .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other causes .....	—	—	—	—	9	9
TOTALS .....	76	2	1	1	52	132*

\* The number recorded locally is five less than that supplied by the Registrar General.

TABLE II(b)

## BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASES RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND ENGLAND AND WALES, 1948.

	England and Wales	Northamptonshire
<b>Births :</b>		
Live .....	17.90	17.46
Still .....	0.42	0.39
<b>Deaths :</b>		
All causes .....	10.80	11.00
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia .....	0.41	0.38
Whooping Cough .....	0.02	0.02
Diphtheria .....	0.00	0.00
Influenza .....	0.03	0.00
Smallpox .....	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis .....	0.01	0.01
<b>Deaths under one year (all causes)</b>	34.00	31.67
Enteritis and diarrhoea under two years of age .....	3.30	0.03
<b>Notifications :</b>		
Typhoid fever .....	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid fever .....	0.01	0.07
Cerebro-spinal fever .....	0.03	0.01
Scarlet fever .....	1.73	1.40
Whooping Cough .....	3.42	2.97
Diphtheria .....	0.08	0.00
Erysipelas .....	0.21	0.23
Smallpox .....	0.00	0.00
Measles .....	9.34	13.77
Pneumonia .....	0.73	0.69
Acute poliomyelitis .....	0.04	0.13



CIVILIAN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE. 1948.  
(Final numbers after correction).

TABLE III.

DISEASES.	URBAN DISTRICTS.													RURAL DISTRICTS.											
	Brackley (Borough)	Daventry (Borough)	Highnam Ferrers (Boro')	Kettering (Borough)	Burton Latimer	Corby	Desborough	Irthlingborough	Oundle	Raunds	Rothwell	Rushden	Wellingborough	Totals for Combined Urban Districts		Brackley	Brixworth	Daventry	Kettering	Northampton	Oundle and Thrapston	Towcester	Wellingborough	Totals for Combined Rural Districts	Totals for Administrative County
Small Pox...	—	2	—	79	2	5	19	—	—	10	6	19	15	157	6	72	42	16	19	12	8	16	191	348	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	15	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	5	8	33	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	5	23	56	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	4	17	1	—	—	—	8	—	20	2	9	2	13	4	1	1	1	13	—	3	12	
Erysipelas	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	93	—	26	298	126	10	13	13	11	79	172	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	4	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	237	267	1632	2	226	298	52	207	371	235	181	1781	3413	
Pneumonia	—	70	83	594	67	80	12	124	20	6	61	237	267	1632	137	226	298	52	207	371	235	181	1781	3413	
Measles	—	—	1	204	15	—	3	2	—	9	22	34	41	332	12	64	44	52	90	29	83	31	405	737	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1	1	3	35	2	15	2	6	—	2	4	8	10	89	5	10	8	4	11	9	6	7	60	149	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	9	1	2	4	—	3	2	1	1	14	23	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	1	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	9	31	
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	
Dysentery (Bacillary)	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria (believed to have been contracted abroad)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	7	11	
Cerebro-Spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	
Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	17	
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	
Totals	14	74	92	982	105	115	39	133	21	37	94	325	374	2405	170	391	409	217	350	440	349	254	2580	4985	

TABLE IV.

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1948.

Numbers of Cases of Infectious Diseases originally notified during 1948, and of the Final numbers according to Sex and Age after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Practitioner or the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

<i>Ages, etc.</i> ( <i>N.K.</i> ==age unknown)		<i>Scarlet Fever</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>		<i>Acute Poliomyelitis</i>		<i>Acute Poli-encephalitis</i>		<i>Measles excl. Rubella</i>		<i>Diphtheria</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<b>Numbers orig. notified</b>													
Civilians (All ages)		171	181	369	372	18	14	—	—	1715	1703	2	—
Non-civs. (All ages)		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Final nos. aft. correction</b>													
Civilians	0— ...	1	—	22	19	—	—	—	—	63	48	—	—
	1— ...	10	11	95	83	1	1	—	—	326	296	—	—
	3— ...	43	38	116	126	2	1	...	...	491	507	—	—
	5— ...	83	76	113	117	4	3	—	—	654	660	—	—
	10— ...	21	32	19	18	1	—	—	—	124	123	—	—
	15— ...	4	14	—	2	4	4	—	—	26	36	1	—
	25 & over	8	7	2	2	5	5	—	—	16	27	—	—
	Age unknown	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	—
	Total civs.	170	178	369	368	17	14	—	—	1712	1701	1	—
Non-civilians	15— ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25 & over (or N.K.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total non-civilians	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>Acute Pneumonia</i>		<i>Dysentery</i>		<i>Smallpox</i>		<i>Ac. Encephalitis lethargica</i>		<i>Enteric or Typh. Fever</i>		<i>Paratyphoid Fevers</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<b>No. originally notified</b>													
Civilians (All ages) ...		110	62	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	9
Non-civs. (All ages)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Final nos. aft. correction</b>													
Civilians	0— ...	20	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5— ...	16	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
	15— ...	32	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
	45— ...	30	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	65 & over	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total civs.		110	62	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	9
Non-civilians	15—(or N.K.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	45 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total non-civs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>Erysipelas</i>		<i>Cerebro-Spinal Fever</i>		<i>Other notifiable diseases</i>				<i>Originally notified</i>		<i>Final Nos. aft. correction</i>	
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>					<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<b>Nos. originally notified</b>													
Civilians (All ages) ...		15	41	3	—	<b>Civilians</b>				—	12	—	12
Non-civs. (All ages)		—	—	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia ...				—	—	—	—
						Ophthalmia Neonatorum				7	5	6	5
<b>Final Nos. aft. correction</b>													
Civilians	0— ...	—	—	1	—	Malaria (contracted in Eng. & Wales)				—	—	—	—
	5— ...	—	1	—	—								
	15— ...	7	6	2	—	Malaria (believed contracted abroad) ...				1	—	1	—
	45— ...	5	20	—	—	Food Poisoning ...				3	1	3	1
	65 & over	3	14	—	—	<b>Non-civilians</b>				—	—	—	—
	Age unknown	—	—	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia				—	—	—	—
Total Civs.		15	41	3	—	Malaria (contracted in Eng. & Wales) ...				—	—	—	—
Non-civilians	15—(or N.K.)	—	—	—	—								
	45 & over	—	—	—	—								
	Total non-civs. ...	—	—	—	—								

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

## TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES, 1900-1948.

Year	Estimated Populations.	Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.	All forms of Tuberculosis.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.
1900	220,678	205	.93	46	.20	251	1.13
1901	207,719	162	.78	47	.22	209	1.00
1902	209,984	199	.94	63	.30	262	1.24
1903	212,610	182	.85	66	.31	248	1.16
1904	213,874	204	.95	82	.38	286	1.33
1905	214,909	165	.77	85	.39	250	1.16
1906	216,319	186	.86	63	.29	249	1.15
1907	216,935	196	.90	61	.28	257	1.18
1908	217,765	207	.95	68	.31	275	1.26
1909	219,149	185	.84	77	.35	262	1.19
1910	220,897	190	.86	66	.29	256	1.15
1911	213,796	204	.95	77	.36	281	1.31
1912	215,091	197	.92	57	.26	254	1.18
1913	215,579	192	.89	58	.26	250	1.15
1914	216,569	178	.82	50	.23	228	1.05
1915	211,286	202	.95	59	.28	261	1.23
1916	202,552	242	1.19	60	.30	302	1.49
1917	190,215	229	1.20	55	.29	284	1.49
1918	192,564	230	1.19	59	.31	289	1.50
1919	207,508	183	.88	52	.25	235	1.13
1920	215,777	160	.74	44	.20	204	0.94
1921	212,270	172	.81	46	.21	218	1.02
1922	213,340	162	.76	27	.12	189	0.88
1923	214,331	159	.74	38	.17	197	0.91
1924	215,200	169	.78	27	.13	196	0.91
1925	215,300	174	.80	35	.17	209	0.97
1926	214,200	136	.63	28	.13	164	0.76
1927	215,000	162	.75	30	.14	192	0.89
1928	215,100	140	.65	32	.14	172	0.79
1929	216,500	159	.73	20	.09	179	0.82
1930	217,550	150	.69	31	.14	181	0.83
1931	218,300	130	.60	25	.11	155	0.71
1932	213,900	115	.53	24	.11	139	0.64
1933	214,300	116	.54	20	.09	136	0.63
1934	214,550	114	.53	34	.15	148	0.68
1935	216,200	119	.55	27	.12	146	0.67
1936	217,600	99	.45	18	.08	117	0.53
1937	220,400	94	.42	28	.13	122	0.55
1938	221,400	104	.47	24	.10	128	0.57
1939	228,300	96	.42	16	.07	112	0.49
1940	241,200	113	.47	28	.11	141	0.58
1941	259,820	106	.41	24	.09	130	0.50
1942	243,800	92	.38	28	.11	120	0.49
1943	235,000	101	.43	17	.07	118	0.50
1944	233,340	112	.48	33	.14	145	0.62
1945	228,640	111	.48	22	.10	133	0.58
1946	236,340	87	.37	20	.08	107	0.45
1947	240,210	69	.29	18	.07	87	0.36
1948	247,820	87	.35	18	.07	105	0.42



TABLE VI.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1948 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Estimated Population mid-year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS			
				Under 1 year.		All Ages.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1897	228,955	6761	29.50	906	134.00	3559	15.53
1898	234,902	6647	28.29	888	133.59	3374	14.30
1899	240,484	6632	27.59	870	131.10	3399	14.10
1900	§220,678	5621	25.47	617	109.76	3078	13.90
1901	207,719	5641	27.15	579	102.60	2758	13.27
1902	209,984	5453	25.96	535	98.11	2785	13.26
1903	212,610	5430	25.53	560	103.13	2838	13.34
1904	213,874	5265	24.61	614	116.61	2964	13.85
1905	215,909	5168	23.93	585	113.19	2812	13.02
1906	216,319	4997	23.10	514	102.86	2638	12.19
1907	216,935	4643	21.40	410	80.30	2656	12.24
1908	217,765	4755	21.83	454	95.47	2749	12.62
1909	219,149	4597	20.97	384	83.53	2790	12.73
1910	220,897	4430	20.05	356	80.36	2493	11.28
1911	213,796	4378	20.47	421	96.16	2692	12.59
1912	215,091	4281	19.90	342	79.88	2601	12.00
1913	215,579	4296	19.92	368	85.66	2525	11.71
1914	216,569	4146	19.14	305	73.56	2594	11.97
1915	211,286	4016	18.54	382	95.11	3012	14.25
1916	202,552	3822	17.34	254	66.00	2702	13.33
1917	190,215	3197	15.07	259	81.00	2665	14.01
1918	192,564	3096	14.34	210	67.00	2938	15.25
1919	‡207,508	3140	14.52	254	80.00	2873	13.84
	*216,162						
1920	‡215,777	4913	22.74	293	59.00	2393	11.09
	*215,968						
1921	212,769	4166	19.57	300	72.00	2514	11.84
1922	‡213,340	3875	18.12	227	58.00	2507	11.75
	*213,840						
1923	‡214,331	3686	17.15	225	61.00	2475	11.54
	*214,820						
	‡216,162						
1924	215,200	3494	16.23	185	52.00	2494	11.58
1925	215,300	3480	16.16	197	56.60	2525	11.72
1926	214,200	3393	15.84	177	52.16	2436	11.37
1927	215,000	3108	14.45	159	51.00	2539	11.80
1928	215,170	3175	14.75	154	48.00	2507	11.65
1929	216,500	3104	14.33	171	55.09	2649	12.23
1930	217,500	2991	13.74	126	42.12	2490	11.44
1931	218,300	2924	13.39	135	46.10	2472	11.32
1932	§213,900	2743	12.76	125	45.50	2463	11.45
1933	214,300	2665	12.43	112	42.02	2542	11.85
1934	214,550	2688	12.52	154	57.29	2706	12.61
1935	216,200	2881	13.32	146	50.67	2707	12.52
1936	217,600	3047	14.00	146	47.91	2660	12.22
1937	220,400	3104	14.08	136	43.81	2689	12.20
1938	221,400	3184	14.38	131	41.14	2552	11.52
1939	‡228,300	3336	15.02	137	40.41	2758	12.08
	*222,100						
1940	241,200	3363	13.94	170	48.39	3153	13.07
1941	259,820	3511	13.51	182	48.08	3103	11.94
1942	243,800	4062	16.66	140	34.46	2687	11.02
1943	235,000	4210	17.91	170	40.38	2890	12.29
1944	233,340	4684	20.07	178	38.00	2952	12.65
1945	228,640	4340	18.98	170	39.17	2822	12.34
1946	236,340	4531	19.17	167	36.86	2835	12.00
1947	240,210	4905	20.42	172	35.07	2986	12.43
1948	247,820	4326	17.46	137	31.67	2727	11.00

§ Extension of Borough of Northampton.

‡ Population for calculation of Death Rate.

\* Population for calculation of Birth Rate.

TABLE VII.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE JOINT COUNTY COMMITTEE ON RURAL HOUSING.

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF HOUSING SURVEYS.

A.—SURVEY OF EXISTING HOUSES.		BRACKLEY.	BRIXWORTH.	DAVENTRY.	KETTERING.	NORTH-AMPTON.	OUNDE & THRAPSTON.	TOWCESTER.	WELLING-BOROUGH.	TOTALS.
1.	Total No. of Houses in District	...	...	...	4,067	5,155	5,284	5,158	4,729	37,582
2.	Estimated number of Working Class Houses	...	...	4,003	3,000	4,700	—	4,366	3,978	—
3.	Number of Houses Surveyed	...	3,444	4,003	3,304	4,700	5,284	4,366	3,089	30,644
4.	Results of Survey as revealed by Officers :									
(a)	Fit in all respects for habitation	...	14	200	1,150	1,027	1,052	517	685	4,689
(b)	Minor defects only	...	1,709	1,596	736	1,358	953	564	1,060	8,257
(c)	Capable of repair or reconditioning at reasonable expense	1,164	795	949	514	1,219	2,245	2,233	714	9,833
(d)	Houses qualifying for grant under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	Not Recorded	181	2	127	101	70	Not Recorded	11	492
(e)	Not capable of repair at reasonable expense	...	745	1,256	777	995	964	1,052	619	7,373

## B.—HOUSING PROGRAMMES.

## Number of Post War Houses completed and under construction by Rural District Councils, as at 31st December, 1948.

1.	Estimated Population	...	...	...	12,000	18,000	18,000	14,000	13,000	118,000
2.	New Permanent Houses.									
(a)	Number on tenders approved	...	126	218	236	661	206	465	222	2,360
(b)	Number under construction	...	61	66	76	191	96	82	94	780
(c)	Number completed	...	51	140	160	414	92	353	128	1,146
3.	Temporary Houses.									
	Number completed	...	—	—	—	40	40	30	—	110
4.	Total Number of Post War Houses.									
(a)	Completed or Under Construction	...	112	206	236	645	228	465	222	2,336
(b)	Per 1,000 of population	...	12.4	12.9	19.7	35.8	12.7	33.2	17.1	19.8

TABLE VIII.

SUMMARY OF RURAL HOUSING SURVEYS.  
(Period 25th June, 1945—31st December, 1948)

District			Total No. of Houses in District	Houses Inspected					Total	Percentage of Category 5
				1	2	3	Category 4	5		
BRACKLEY	...	...	2,829	95	422	1,204	—	967	2,688	34.2
BRIXWORTH	...	...	4,968	485	1,504	1,709	—	847	4,545	17.1
DAVENTRY	...	...	4,775	221	1,147	1,694	—	1,328	4,390	27.8
KETTERING	...	...	3,335	525	614	1,179	—	802	3,120	24.0
NORTHAMPTON	...	...	5,215	1,080	1,329	1,490	—	966	4,865	18.5
OUNDLE AND THRAPSTON	...	...	5,240	364	894	2,659	5	1,100	5,022	20.9
TOWCESTER	...	...	4,366	513	568	2,227	—	1,053	4,361	24.1
WELLINGBOROUGH	...	...	4,012	491	756	1,655	—	831	3,733	20.7
Totals	...	...	34,740	3,774	7,234	13,817	5	7,894	32,724	22.7

District	Parish	No. of Houses in Parish	Houses Inspected					Total	Percentage of Category 5
			1	2	3	Category 4	5		
BRACKLEY	Aston-le-Walls	50	—	20	15	—	9	44	18.0
	Aynho	118	6	2	53	—	53	114	44.9
	Boddington	121	3	5	41	—	59	108	48.8
	Chacombe	96	—	20	26	—	37	83	38.5
	Chipping Warden	102	—	8	28	—	61	97	59.8
	Croughton	127	7	13	52	—	49	121	38.6
	Culworth	131	4	30	55	—	26	115	19.8
	Edgcote	20	—	7	13	—	—	20	—
	Evenley	107	1	5	53	—	32	91	29.9
	Eydon	119	—	9	56	—	47	112	39.5
	Farthinghoe	94	2	14	41	—	28	85	29.8
	Greatworth	125	3	22	51	—	43	119	34.4
	Helmdon	181	15	18	74	—	66	173	36.5
	Hinton-in-the-Hedges	29	—	2	18	—	9	29	31.0
	Kings Sutton	338	15	80	119	—	124	338	36.7
	Marston St. Lawrence	44	1	8	19	—	15	43	34.1
	Middleton Cheney	359	23	63	161	—	112	359	31.2
	(including Overthorpe)								
	Moreton Pinkney	108	2	12	47	—	36	97	33.3
	Newbottle	104	4	15	44	—	29	92	27.9
	Radstone	27	—	3	23	—	—	26	—
	Sulgrave	109	—	20	48	—	37	105	34.0
	Syresham	190	—	34	82	—	74	190	38.9
	Thenford	25	1	1	17	—	5	24	20.0
	Thorpe Mandeville	48	6	7	33	—	2	48	4.2
	Warkworth	12	—	—	10	—	2	12	16.7
	Whitfield	45	2	4	25	—	12	43	26.7
TOTAL		2,829	95	422	1,204	—	967	2,688	34.2

BRIXWORTH	Althorp	7	—	—	7	—	—	7	—
	Arthingworth	57	—	11	33	—	13	57	22.8
	Boughton	480	54	364	35	—	27	480	5.6
	Brampton, Chapel	74	4	16	41	—	2	63	2.7
	Brampton, Church	54	12	14	14	—	—	40	—
	Brington	172	2	24	91	—	33	150	19.2
	Brixworth	448	17	180	145	—	69	411	15.4
	Clipston	156	—	27	69	—	48	144	30.8
	Cold Ashby	70	—	12	24	—	28	64	40.0
	Cottesbrooke	65	3	22	26	—	4	55	6.2
	Creaton	110	2	26	55	—	26	109	23.6
	Draughton	26	—	—	19	—	7	26	26.9
	East Farndon	70	1	19	35	—	9	64	12.9
	East Haddon	137	16	36	53	—	23	128	16.8
	Guilsborough	160	13	60	54	—	33	160	20.6
	Hannington	42	1	13	17	—	9	40	21.4
	Harlestone	153	7	12	77	—	20	116	13.1
	Haselbech	33	1	12	14	—	—	27	—
	Holcot	102	4	32	43	—	22	101	21.6
	Holdenby	42	—	4	24	—	7	35	16.7
	Hollowell	68	4	35	17	—	10	66	14.7
	Kelmarsh	38	—	12	10	—	10	32	26.3
	Lampport	78	—	16	37	—	5	58	6.3
	Maidwell	44	2	12	14	—	13	41	29.5
	Marston Trussell	54	2	12	20	—	4	38	7.4
	Moulton	740	290	126	153	—	98	667	13.2



TABLE VIII. (Continued).

1	2	3	4					5	
District	Parish	No. of Houses in Parish	Houses Inspected					Percentage of Category 5	
			1	2	3	Category 4	5		Total
BRIXWORTH (cont.)	Naseby	126	1	37	57	—	11	106	8.7
	Old	84	1	20	40	—	21	82	25.0
	Overstone	81	15	22	16	—	14	67	17.3
	Oxendon, Great	72	—	22	28	—	8	58	11.1
	Pitsford	145	4	64	28	—	38	134	26.2
	Ravensthorpe	102	6	22	33	—	27	88	26.5
	Scaldwell	85	2	19	29	—	32	82	37.6
	Sibbertoft	74	—	9	48	—	9	66	12.2
	Spratton	217	16	69	58	—	65	208	30.0
	Sulby	23	—	6	7	—	—	13	—
	Thornby	54	—	12	31	—	3	46	5.6
	Walgrave	183	5	85	56	—	32	178	17.5
Welford	242	—	20	151	—	67	238	27.7	
TOTAL		4,968	485	1,504	1,709	—	847	4,545	17.1
DAVENTRY	Ashby St. Ledgers	52	1	14	21	—	16	52	30.8
	Badby	141	—	16	40	—	70	126	49.7
	Barby	122	1	33	24	—	51	109	41.8
	Braunston	334	1	111	105	—	96	313	28.1
	Brockhall	9	—	1	3	—	3	7	33.3
	Byfield	258	15	101	57	—	76	249	29.5
	Canons Ashby	15	—	—	8	—	2	10	13.3
	Catesby	28	1	10	3	—	2	16	7.1
	Charwelton	51	12	5	8	—	16	41	31.4
	Clay Coton	20	—	5	6	—	9	20	45.0
	Crick	210	—	39	91	—	62	192	29.5
	Dodford	55	—	18	19	—	17	54	30.9
	Elkington	18	—	4	8	—	4	16	22.2
	Everdon	131	11	3	52	—	64	130	48.9
	Farthingstone	60	1	5	23	—	31	60	51.7
	Fawsley	10	—	—	6	—	2	8	20.0
	Flore	281	13	20	110	—	103	246	36.7
	Hellidon	59	2	7	26	—	23	58	39.0
	Kilsby	137	10	28	53	—	26	117	19.0
	Lilbourne	69	3	14	28	—	16	61	23.2
	Long Buckby	746	42	238	229	—	192	701	25.7
	Newnham	118	8	12	44	—	42	106	35.6
	Norton	98	—	6	72	—	8	86	8.2
	Preston Capes	54	2	2	32	—	18	54	33.3
	Stanford	14	4	4	2	—	—	10	—
	Staverton	88	5	14	45	—	19	83	21.6
	Stowe-nine-Churches	67	1	3	37	—	18	59	26.9
	Watford	88	—	12	47	—	20	79	22.7
	Weedon Bec	399	4	82	164	—	111	361	27.8
	Welton	108	2	32	34	—	29	97	26.9
	West Haddon	211	2	37	87	—	69	195	32.7
	Whilton	63	1	10	25	—	21	57	33.3
	Winwick	36	3	7	10	—	3	23	8.3
Woodford-cum-Membris	516	76	233	137	—	45	491	8.7	
Yelvertoft	109	—	21	38	—	44	103	40.4	
TOTAL		4,775	221	1,147	1,694	—	1,328	4,390	27.8
KETTERING	Ashley	55	—	9	32	—	11	52	20.0
	Brampton Ash	44	6	12	21	—	1	40	2.3
	Braybrooke	81	1	23	22	—	26	72	32.1
	Broughton	442	127	36	206	—	69	438	15.6
	Cottingham	164	13	38	54	—	49	154	29.9
	Cranford	139	15	20	48	—	38	121	27.3
	Cransley	97	5	22	21	—	33	81	34.0
	Dingley	28	6	5	16	—	1	28	3.6
	East Carlton	68	50	5	10	—	3	68	4.4
	Geddington	344	99	97	69	—	73	338	21.2
	Grafton Underwood	48	3	6	20	—	18	47	37.5
	Gretton	249	31	44	73	—	82	230	32.9
	Harrington	49	7	8	16	—	14	45	28.6
	Loddington	84	10	13	41	—	20	84	23.8
	Middleton	94	11	9	33	—	33	86	35.1
	Newton	34	—	2	26	—	2	30	5.9
	Oakley	79	2	23	42	—	9	76	11.4
	Orton	20	—	8	2	—	5	15	25.0
	Pytchley	150	19	25	36	—	69	149	46.0
	Rockingham	44	2	11	22	—	4	39	9.1
	Rushton	124	3	20	53	—	17	93	13.7
	Stanion	89	13	12	21	—	35	91	39.3
	Stoke Albany	84	1	24	30	—	23	78	27.4

TABLE VIII. (Continued).

1 <i>District</i>	2 <i>Parish</i>	3 <i>No. of Houses in Parish</i>	4 <i>Houses Inspected</i>					5 <i>Percentage of Category 5</i>	
			<i>Category</i>					<i>Total</i>	
			1	2	3	4	5		
KETTERING ( <i>cont.</i> )	Sutton Bassett	25	7	8	3	—	3	21	12.0
	Thorpe Malsor	39	2	11	12	—	13	38	33.3
	Warkton	55	—	10	28	—	12	50	21.9
	Weekley	55	7	10	15	—	15	47	27.3
	Weldon	363	85	76	104	—	83	348	22.9
	Weston-by-Welland	40	—	7	24	—	8	39	20.0
	Wilbarston	138	—	20	69	—	33	122	23.9
TOTAL		3,325	525	614	1,179	—	802	3,120	24.1
NORTHAMPTON	Ashton	87	—	18	28	—	36	82	41.4
	Billing	176	33	43	42	—	35	153	19.9
	Brafield-on-the-Green	160	—	37	50	—	60	147	37.5
	Bugbrooke	253	4	46	115	—	59	224	23.3
	Castle Ashby	72	—	49	10	—	6	65	8.3
	Cogenhoe	179	15	50	65	—	39	169	21.8
	Collingtree	71	1	16	34	—	12	63	17.0
	Courteenhall	38	1	1	24	—	—	26	—
	Denton	118	—	56	41	—	20	117	16.9
	Duston	772	436	161	101	—	32	730	4.1
	Hackleton	279	8	60	81	—	85	234	30.5
	Hardingstone	278	32	83	62	—	49	226	17.6
	Harpole	306	46	98	65	—	92	301	30.1
	Hartwell	128	12	32	37	—	38	119	29.7
	Heyford, Nether	201	—	59	69	—	68	196	33.8
	Heyford, Upper	31	—	11	11	—	8	30	25.8
	Houghton, Great	82	8	14	32	—	25	79	30.5
	Houghton, Little	137	31	29	40	—	36	136	26.3
	Kislingbury	242	67	53	92	—	30	242	12.4
	Milton	159	8	28	69	—	48	153	30.2
	Quinton	32	1	3	22	—	5	31	15.6
	Road	266	56	64	75	—	68	263	25.6
	Rothersthorpe	87	—	37	28	—	14	79	16.1
	Upton	41	11	12	12	—	—	35	—
	Weston Favell	521	281	162	35	—	32	510	6.1
	Wootton	226	8	78	98	—	35	219	15.5
	Yardley Hastings	261	21	29	152	—	34	236	13.0
TOTAL		5,203	1,080	1,329	1,490	—	966	4,865	18.6
OUNDL E AND THRAPSTON	Addington, Great	79	5	20	26	—	16	67	20.3
	Addington, Little	85	7	13	40	—	25	85	29.4
	Aldwinle	109	6	21	44	—	30	101	27.5
	Apethorpe	50	1	33	16	—	—	50	—
	Ashton	49	2	29	17	—	1	49	2.0
	Barnwell	106	8	16	72	—	10	106	9.4
	Benefield	108	—	4	98	—	6	108	5.6
	Blatherwycke	32	—	2	30	—	—	32	—
	Brigstock	280	8	32	100	—	118	258	42.1
	Bulwick	58	—	10	46	—	2	58	3.4
	Chelveston-cum- Caldecott	98	2	3	50	—	27	82	27.6
	Clapton	40	4	14	15	—	—	33	—
	Collyweston	118	1	6	50	—	58	115	49.2
	Cotterstock	37	1	7	27	—	2	37	5.4
	Deene	42	—	2	33	—	7	42	16.7
	Deenethorpe	26	—	—	22	—	4	26	15.4
	Denford	100	—	7	37	—	46	90	46.0
	Duddington	67	1	6	41	—	19	67	28.4
	Easton-on-the-Hill	252	2	11	147	—	92	252	36.5
	Fineshade	16	—	1	15	—	—	16	—
	Fotheringhay	58	4	11	37	—	6	58	10.3
	Glapthorn	82	—	17	41	—	24	82	29.3
	Hargrave	65	1	7	26	4	27	65	41.5
	Harringtonworth	66	—	5	53	—	8	66	12.1
	Hemington	29	—	1	25	—	3	29	10.3
	Islip	219	52	41	72	—	36	201	16.4
	King's Cliffe	269	—	3	168	—	85	256	31.6
	Laxton	30	1	2	25	—	2	30	6.7
	Lilford-cum- Wigsthorpe	40	4	20	11	—	—	35	—
	Lowick (with Slipton)	115	—	33	65	—	15	113	13.0
	Luddington	21	—	5	12	—	—	17	—
	Lutton	40	—	6	20	—	14	40	35.0
	Nassington	158	4	25	70	1	58	158	36.7
	Pilton	25	3	9	8	—	2	22	8.0
	Polebrook	93	—	16	56	—	21	93	22.6
	Ringstead	285	49	50	145	—	33	277	11.5
	Southwick	49	—	4	43	—	2	49	4.1

TABLE VIII. (continued).

1	2	3	4					5	
District	Parish	No. of Houses in Parish	Houses Inspected					Percentage of Category 5	
			1	2	3	Category 4	5		Total
OUNDLE and THRAPSTON—cont.	Stoke Doyle	27	—	3	24	—	—	27	—
	Sudborough	63	4	8	31	—	12	55	19.0
	Tansor	52	1	5	31	—	15	52	28.8
	Thorpe Achurch	51	3	8	32	—	—	43	—
	Thurning	38	2	9	14	—	12	37	31.6
	Thrapston	528	75	149	258	—	34	516	6.4
	Titchmarsh	179	10	34	63	—	56	163	31.3
	Twywell	120	9	19	41	—	46	115	38.3
	Wadenhoe	47	3	3	26	—	10	42	21.3
	Wakerley	35	—	4	23	—	8	35	22.9
	Warmington	167	1	43	112	—	6	162	3.6
	Woodford	389	88	92	127	—	51	358	13.1
	Woodnewton	76	—	14	38	—	24	76	31.6
	Yarwell	72	2	11	36	—	23	72	31.9
TOTAL		5,240	364	894	2,659	5	1,096	5,018	20.9
TOWCESTER	Abthorpe	95	8	4	65	—	18	95	18.9
	Adstone	36	—	1	34	—	1	36	2.8
	Blakesley	122	6	21	69	—	26	122	21.3
	Blisworth	233	11	67	115	—	40	233	17.2
	Bradden	28	—	3	24	—	1	28	3.6
	Cold Higham	80	—	14	51	—	15	80	18.8
	Cosgrove	199	47	39	61	—	52	199	26.1
	Easton Neston	33	2	2	29	—	—	33	—
	Furtho	13	2	7	4	—	—	13	—
	Gayton	121	6	12	87	—	16	121	13.2
	Grafton Regis	66	3	11	28	—	24	66	36.4
	Greens Norton	241	51	29	95	—	66	241	27.4
	Lichborough	83	—	16	42	—	25	83	30.1
	Maidford	65	2	3	31	—	25	61	38.5
	Passenham	366	162	40	120	—	44	366	12.0
	Pattishall	241	2	41	141	—	57	241	23.7
	Paulerspury	269	22	23	128	—	96	269	35.7
	Potterspury	247	22	36	99	—	90	247	36.4
	Shutlanger	87	5	9	44	—	29	87	33.3
	Silverstone	332	65	56	112	—	99	332	29.8
	Slapton	32	1	3	18	—	10	32	31.3
	Stoke Bruerne	88	—	12	44	—	32	88	36.4
	Tiffield	49	—	3	44	—	2	49	4.1
	Towcester	634	81	63	377	—	113	634	17.8
	Wappenham	100	1	9	61	—	28	99	28.0
	Weston and Weedon	104	1	5	73	—	25	104	24.0
	Whittlebury	104	7	11	76	—	10	104	9.6
	Wicken	93	—	4	50	—	39	93	41.9
	Woodend	63	2	10	37	—	14	63	22.2
	Yardley Gobion	142	4	14	68	—	56	142	39.4
TOTAL		4,366	513	568	2,227	—	1,053	4,361	24.1
WELLINGBOROUGH	Bozeat	357	1	19	223	—	89	332	24.9
	Doddington, Great	203	73	5	52	—	57	187	28.1
	Earls Barton	835	63	151	430	—	150	794	17.9
	Easton Maudit	38	—	6	24	—	5	35	13.2
	Ecton	138	2	9	71	—	43	125	31.2
	Grendon	117	3	20	68	—	26	117	22.2
	Hardwick	29	—	5	13	—	8	26	27.6
	Harrowden, Great	28	—	2	19	—	2	23	7.1
	Harrowden, Little	224	13	44	74	—	70	201	31.3
	Irchester	787	161	242	228	—	118	749	15.0
	Isham	118	16	18	28	—	44	106	37.3
	Mears Ashby	114	—	10	59	—	37	106	32.5
	Newton Bromshold	22	1	3	7	—	3	14	13.6
	Orlingbury	84	11	8	28	—	20	67	23.8
	Strixton	15	—	2	5	—	4	11	26.7
	Sywell	100	43	10	31	—	2	86	2.0
	Wilby	146	59	34	29	—	19	141	13.0
	Wollaston	657	45	168	266	—	134	613	20.4
	TOTAL		4,012	491	756	1,655	—	831	3,733

- NOTES** (a) *Category 1. Houses in all respects fit for habitation.*  
*Category 2. Houses with minor defects only.*  
*Category 3. Houses capable of repair or reconditioning at reasonable expense.*  
*Category 4. Houses qualifying for grant under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.*  
*Category 5. Houses not capable of repair at reasonable expense.*
- (b) *Percentages of Category 5 houses are calculated on the total number of houses in the parishes surveyed.*
- (c) *No attempt has been made to record houses falling in Category 4, owing to the non-renewal of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.*